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SUMMARY MANPOWER INDICATORS

FOR

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICTS A, B, C, D
CENTRAL CITY/POTRERO HILL

DOCUMENTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Manpower Administration, Region IX
450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36084
San Francisco, California 94102

DOCUMENTS

SUMMARY MANPOWER INDICATORS

FOR

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICTS A, B, C, D
CENTRAL CITY/POTRERO HILL

NOTE -- AN ASTERISK (*) FOLLOWING A DATA ITEM INDICATES A DISCLOSURE SUPPRESSION. THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS DID NOT RELEASE DATA WHEN TOO FEW INDIVIDUALS WERE COUNTED IN A PARTICULAR CATEGORY IN ORDER TO PREVENT DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUALS. THE SUPPRESSED DATA IS COUNTED AS ZERO WHEN USED IN CALCULATIONS. THE ASTERISK WILL APPEAR WHEN A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN ANY NUMBER USED IN THE CALCULATION OF THE ITEM. FOR EXAMPLE, WHERE A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN A TOTAL, ALL PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM THAT TOTAL WILL SHOW THE SUPPRESSION ASTERISK.

SPANISH AMERICAN -- IN 42 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THIS POPULATION IS IDENTIFIED AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE-; IN FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES, AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE OR SPANISH SURNAME-; AND IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES, AS -PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE-.

SPANISH AMERICANS ARE ALSO COUNTED IN THE RACIAL CATEGORIES AS WHITE, BLACK OR OTHER RACES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
DATA SYSTEMS AND REPORTS, REGION IX

IN COOPERATION WITH
OFFICE OF PLANNING, EVALUATION AND RESEARCH
MR. WILLIAM B. HEWITT, DIRECTOR

MANPOWER PACKAGE NO. 1
SECOND COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE
FOURTH COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE

D REF 331.0979 Su63 pt.6

Summary manpower
indicators for San
[1972]

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San Francisco
District 5
Central City/
Potrero Hill
1970

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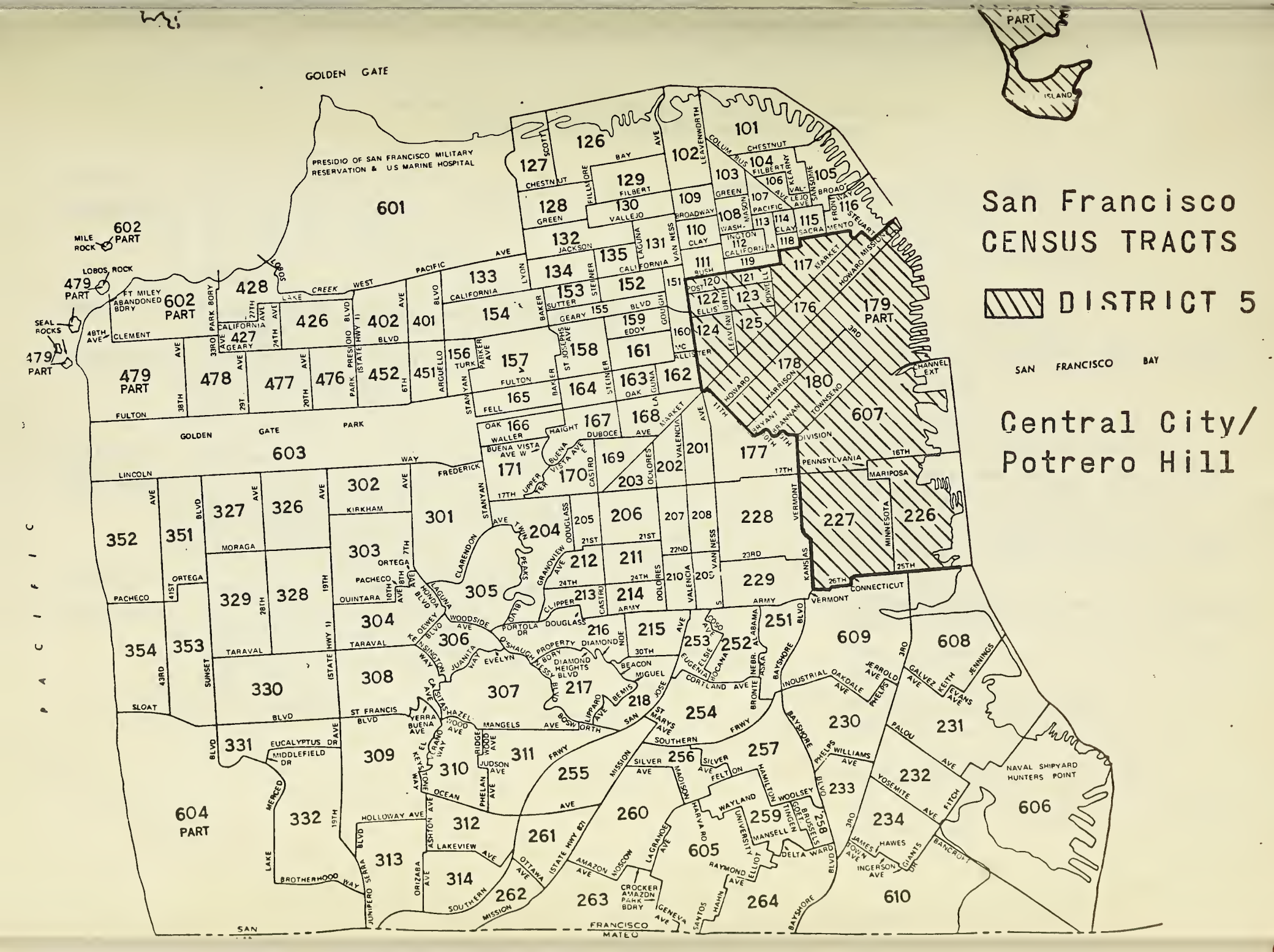
San Francisco
CENSUS TRACTS
DISTRICT 5
Central City/
Potrero Hill
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
GOLDEN GATE
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO MILITARY RESERVATION & U.S. MARINE HOSPITAL
NAVAL SHIPYARD HUNTERS POINT
PACIFIC
SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
GOLDEN GATE PARK
MILE ROCK
LOBOS ROCK
SEAL ROCKS
ISLAND
PART

SAN FRANCISCO CENSUS TRACTS OF DISTRICTS AND SUBDISTRICTS
AGGREGATED FOR THE SUMMARY MANPOWER PACKAGE

DISTRICT 1 Western Addition, Haight Ashbury

SUBDISTRICT A 133, 134, 135, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155
B 157, 158, 164, 165, 167
C 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 168
D 166, 171

DISTRICT 2 Hunters Point, Bayview, Ocean View, Merced, Ingleside

SUBDISTRICT A 606, 608, 609, 231, 232
B 230, 233, 234, 610
C 257, 258, 259, 264, 605
D 312, 313, 314

DISTRICT 3 Mission

SUBDISTRICT A 169, 177, 201, 202, 203
B 205, 206, 207, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214
C 208, 209, 228, 229
D 215, 251, 252, 253, 254

DISTRICT 4 Chinatown, North Beach, Inner Richmond

SUBDISTRICT A 101, 104, 105, 106, 115, 116
B 103, 107, 114, 118
C 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 119
D 402, 451, 452, 476

DISTRICT 5 Central City, Potrero Hill

SUBDISTRICT A 120, 122, 124
B 117, 121, 123, 125
C 176, 178, 179, 180, 607
D 226, 227

DISTRICT 6 Western San Francisco

SUBDISTRICT A Marina, Pacific Heights, Inner Richmond
102, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 601, 401, 156

B Outer Richmond

602, 426, 427, 428, 477, 478, 479

C Golden Gate Park, Sunset, Great Highway

302, 303, 326, 327, 351, 352, 603

D Parkside, St. Francis Wood, Park Merced
304, 308, 309, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 353, 354, 604

E Parnassus Heights, Forest Hill, Sunnyside Diamond Heights

170, 204, 216, 217, 218, 301, 305, 306, 307, 310, 311

F Excelsior, Mission Terrace

255, 256, 260, 261, 262, 263

G Excelsior, Portola, Cayvga Park, Crocker Amazon

230, 233, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263

The availability of data from the 1970 Census of Population on computer tapes provides Census users with unique opportunities to tailor output to individual requirements and to execute the statistical operations necessary to sharpen the analysis of economic and social conditions in the United States.

The Manpower Administration has taken full advantage of the opportunities presented by the 1970 Census and of computer technology by compiling a series of reports based on information contained in the second and fourth count summary tapes. These reports, which include much unpublished data, were prepared cooperatively by Federal, State, and local research personnel. They are specially geared to the informational needs of manpower program managers and staff specialists, manpower planners, and research workers in human resource programs. The use of computers permitted the creation of manpower profiles for administrative areas; thus, in addition to the usual geography--States, counties, cities, etc.--the reports in this series also include information on Department of Labor's administrative areas and those of State Employment Security agencies and other associated organizations.

The major reports prepared from the second and fourth count summary tapes are:

1. Summary Manpower Indicators
2. Detailed Manpower Indicators
3. Inter-Area Manpower Comparisons
4. Manpower Indicator Atlas

The reports were planned and written in the Manpower Administration, Region IX Data Systems and Reports Division, Walter Postle, Chief, in cooperation with staff of the Employment Security research and analysis staffs in Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada.

Special thanks are due to Susan Holland, Economist in the Region IX-X Office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who prepared the bulk of the Summary Manpower Indicators report; to Bruce Bargmeyer, Manpower Development Specialist in the Region IX Data Systems and Reports Division, who worked tirelessly in bringing this project to completion; to William Grannell, Research Analyst in the California Department of Human Resources Development who made substantial contributions to the inter-area comparison report; to Susan Wisler, Manpower Economist in the Nevada Employment Security Department; to Richard Froncek of the Arizona Employment Security Commission and Fred Pang, Research Statistician in the Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Out thanks are also due to Carl Quong and his expert staff in the Applications Programming Group of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, who prepared the computer programs for this project.

Floyd E Edwards

FLOYD E. EDWARDS
Regional Manpower Administrator
Region IX, San Francisco
June 1972

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RACIAL AND ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 56,338* WITH A RACIAL COMPOSITION OF WHITES, 44,057* (78.2* PERCENT); BLACKS, 6,315 (11.2* PERCENT); OTHER RACES, 5,966* (10.6* PERCENT). THE SPANISH AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP (ALSO COUNTED PRIMARILY IN THE WHITE RACE, BUT INCLUDES SOME BLACKS AND OTHER RACES) ACCOUNTED FOR 6,068* (10.8* PERCENT OF THE POPULATION). PERSONS OF FOREIGN STOCK MADE UP 19,958* (35.4* PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

AGE

ONE HALF OF THE MALE WHITE POPULATION WAS BELOW 40.3* YEARS OLD, COMPARED WITH 28.9 YEARS FOR MALE BLACKS, 34.7* YEARS FOR MALES IN OTHER RACES, AND 30.2* YEARS FOR MALE SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE RESPECTIVE MEDIAN AGES FOR FEMALES WERE--WHITE 49.4* YEARS, BLACK 23.4 YEARS, OTHER RACES 28.3* YEARS AND SPANISH-AMERICANS 29.3* YEARS. SOME 38,928* (69.1* PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION) WERE IN THE PRIME WORKING AGE GROUP, 16 TO 64 YEARS OLD. PERSONS OVER 65 ACCOUNTED FOR 10,480* (18.6* PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN THIS AREA WAS 25,014* COMPRISED OF 19,919* (79.6* PERCENT) WHITES, 2,254 (9.0* PERCENT) BLACKS, 2,841* (11.4* PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 2,732* (10.9* PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE TOTAL LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE WAS 59.1* PERCENT.
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA TOTALED 21,989* WITH 17,527* (79.7* PERCENT) WHITES AT WORK, 1,869(8.5* PERCENT) BLACKS, 2,593* (11.8* PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 2,475* (11.3* PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE LARGEST NUMBER OF JOBS OCCURRED IN THE FOLLOWING FOUR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS --

SERVICES
RETAIL TRADE
FIN, INS AND REAL ESTATE
MANUFACTURING

FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS EMPLOYED 3,242* PERSONS IN NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS, 14.7* PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYED IN THE AREA.

THE OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS EMPLOYING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUP WERE --

	ALL RACES	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH-AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, NUMBER	21,989*	17,527*	1,869	2,593*	2,475*
HORIZONTAL PERCENT	100.0	79.7*	8.5*	11.8*	11.3*
VERTICAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	56.1*	60.0*	36.3*	43.5*	45.4*
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	21.5*	20.7*	31.9*	19.3	28.7*
SERVICE WORKERS	22.1*	19.0*	30.4*	37.0*	25.9*
FARM WORKERS	0.3*	0.2*	1.3	0.2*	0.0*

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN LOW PAY AND LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS WAS 14.9* PERCENT FOR WHITES, 27.4 PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 30.7* PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 25.1* PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

UNEMPLOYMENT TOTALED 3,025* OR 12.1* PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. APRIL 1970 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUPS WERE--WHITES, 12.0* PERCENT; BLACKS 17.1 PERCENT; OTHER RACES, 8.7* PERCENT; SPANISH-AMERICANS, 9.4* PERCENT. PERSONS OVER 16 YEARS OLD NOT IN THE ARMED FORCES, NOT AT WORK AND NOT LOOKING FOR WORK TOTALED 20,203*. OF THESE 5.0* PERCENT WERE IN INSTITUTIONS AND 7.1* PERCENT WERE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL. THERE WERE 3,804* PERSONS IN THE AREA BETWEEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WHO WERE DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED.

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS

DURING THE CALENDER YEAR 1969, ONE HALF OF THE FAMILIES IN THE AREA RECEIVED UNDER $7,194* PER YEAR. SOME 1,263* (16.8* PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES) RECEIVED LESS THAN THE POVERTY LEVEL WHILE 994* (13.3* PERCENT) RECEIVED MORE THAN $15,000. IN 1969, ONE HALF OF THE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED LESS THAN $3,352*; 7,158* (24.6* PERCENT OF THESE INDIVIDUALS) WERE BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, WHILE 663* (2.0* PERCENT) HAD INCOMES OVER $15,000.
MEDIAN WHITE FAMILY INCOME WAS $7,605* COMPARED WITH $5,244 FOR BLACKS, $7,269* FOR OTHER RACES, AND $7,978* FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY RECEIVED A MEAN INCOME OF $1,643* IN 1969; 37.4* PERCENT OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES RECEIVED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME. OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES, 750* (59.4* PERCENT) WERE HEADED BY WOMEN.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN POVERTY WAS 11,357* (21.9* PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS).
THE 'NEAR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 125 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL TOTALED 15,471* (29.8* PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS) WHILE THE 'POOR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 75 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL NUMBERED 8,183* (15.8* PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS).

VETERANS

AMONG MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 12,272* (40.6* PERCENT) WERE VETERANS. MEN WHO SERVED DURING THE VIETNAM WAR PERIOD NUMBERED 1,838*; DURING THE KOREAN CONFLICT, 1,702*. SOME 716* HAD SERVED IN BOTH KOREA AND WORLD WAR II.
SERVICE IN PREVIOUS PERIODS ACCOUNTED FOR 8,016* VETERANS.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OVER 25 YEARS OLD, 17,483* (44.2* PERCENT) HAD LESS THAN A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION. HOWEVER, 55.8* PERCENT HAD GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL AND 11.3* PERCENT WERE COLLEGE GRADUATES. ONE HALF OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP HAD AT LEAST 12.2* YEARS OF EDUCATION, COMPARED WITH 11.4 YEARS FOR BLACKS, 12.0* YEARS FOR OTHER RACES AND 11.6* YEARS FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATES FOR PERSONS 16-21 YEARS OLD WERE 19.4* PERCENT FOR THE WHITE POPULATION, 31.2* PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 50.8* PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 37.4* PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS. OF THE POPULATION 16-21 YEARS OLD, SOME 4,602* (76.9* PERCENT) WERE NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL; OF THIS TOTAL 3,542* WERE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND 1,060* WERE SCHOOL DROPOUTS. ABOUT 19.1* PERCENT OF THE GRADUATES AND 43.8* PERCENT OF THE DROPOUTS WERE UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/03/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

TABLE 1
POPULATION BY RACE, ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND AGE
(SECOND COUNT DATA)1/

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICTS A, B, C, D
CENTRAL CITY/POTRERO HILL

RACIAL GROUP

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THIS AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 56,140 COMPOSED OF 12,707 (22.6 PERCENT) RACIAL MINORITIES (BLACK AND OTHER RACES) AND 43,433 (77.4 PERCENT WHITES. THE SPANISH-AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP, WHICH CAN INCLUDE WHITES, BLACKS OR OTHER RACES, ACCOUNTED FOR 6,068* (10.8* PERCENT) OF THE POPULATION. THE AREA'S POPULATION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH RACIAL GROUP -

	NUMBER			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (VERTICAL)			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (HORIZONTAL)		
RACIAL GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL ALL RACES	56,140	33,512	22,628	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	59.7	40.3
WHITE	43,433	26,096	17,337	77.4	77.9	76.6	100.0	60.1	39.9
BLACK	6,468	3,739	2,729	11.5	11.2	12.1	100.0	57.8	42.2
AMERICAN-INDIAN	540	326	214	1.0	1.0	0.9	100.0	60.4	39.6
JAPANESE	522	285	237	0.9	0.8	1.0	100.0	54.6	45.4
CHINESE	1,152	667	485	2.1	2.0	2.1	100.0	57.9	42.1
FILIPINO	2,940	1,703	1,237	5.2	5.1	5.5	100.0	57.9	42.1
HAWAIIAN	164	94	70	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	57.3	42.7
KOREAN	83	43	40	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	51.8	48.2
OTHER	838	559	279	1.5	1.7	1.2	100.0	66.7	33.3
ETHNIC GROUP (4TH COUNT DATA)									
SPANISH-AMERICAN	6,068*	3,459*	2,609*	10.8*	10.3*	11.5*	100.0	57.0*	43.0*

AGE

ONE-HALF THE POPULATION OF THIS AREA WAS BELOW 39.6 YEARS OF AGE. THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS. AGE DISTRIBUTION IS ONLY AVAILABLE IN THE SECOND COUNT BY TOTAL, WHITE, BLACK AND OTHER RACES. THE AGES SHOWN ARE AS OF APRIL 1970.

AGE GROUP	TOTAL	PERCENT	WHITE	PERCENT	BLACK	PERCENT	OTHER RACES	PERCENT
TOTAL	56,140	100.0	43,433	100.0	6,447*	100.0*	6,260*	100.0*
UNDER 6 YEARS	2,851	5.1	1,542	3.5	777*	12.1*	532*	8.5*
6-9 YEARS	2,159	3.8	1,166	2.7	629*	9.8*	364*	5.8*
10-11 YEARS	787	1.4	415	1.0	243*	3.8*	129*	2.1*
12-13 YEARS	710	1.3	376	0.9	218*	3.4*	116*	1.9*
14-15 YEARS	664	1.2	322	0.7	221*	3.4*	121*	1.9*
16 YEARS AND OVER	49,362	87.9	39,816	91.7	4,476*	69.4*	5,070*	81.0*
16-21 YEARS	5,926	10.6	4,420	10.2	761*	11.8*	745*	11.9*
22-44 YEARS	18,920	33.7	13,748	31.7	2,472*	38.3*	2,700*	43.1*
40 YEARS AND OVER	27,811	49.5	24,123	55.5	1,659*	25.7*	2,029*	32.4*
45 YEARS AND OVER	24,516	43.7	21,648	49.8	1,243*	19.3*	1,625*	26.0*
50 YEARS AND OVER	21,014	37.4	18,840	43.4	866*	13.4*	1,308*	20.9*
55 YEARS AND OVER	17,662	31.5	16,032	36.9	571*	8.9*	1,059*	16.9*
60 YEARS AND OVER	14,118	25.1	12,937	29.8	377*	5.8*	804*	12.8*
65 YEARS AND OVER	10,461	18.6	9,765	22.5	209*	3.2*	487*	7.8*

1/ DATA ON THIS TABLE IS FROM 100 PERCENT COUNT. ALL OTHER TABLES ARE CENSUS 20, 15, AND 5 PERCENT SAMPLE DATA.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/03/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICTS A, B, C, D
CENTRAL CITY/POTRERO HILL

TABLE 2
TOTAL POPULATION
BY AGE, SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL AGES	56338*	33702*	26550*	3653	3499*	3459*	22636*	17507*	2662	2467*	2609*
UNDER 10 YEARS	4695*	2391*	1295*	639	457*	463*	2304*	1249*	642	413*	493*
10 TO 13 YEARS	1550*	823*	499*	205	119*	152*	727*	402*	219	106*	124*
14 TO 15 YEARS	685*	272*	106*	113	53*	54*	413*	236*	127	50*	106*
16 TO 17 YEARS	640*	347*	200*	121	26*	62*	293*	195*	36	62*	59*
18 TO 19 YEARS	2152*	1546*	1310*	139	97*	156*	606*	424*	98	84*	78*
20 TO 21 YEARS	3190*	2230*	1909*	172	149*	228*	960*	700*	148	112*	130*
22 TO 24 YEARS	3858*	2456*	2001*	206	249*	263*	1402*	1039*	131	232*	160*
25 TO 34 YEARS	8727*	5541*	4279*	647	615*	581*	3186*	2198*	457	531*	425*
35 TO 44 YEARS	6442*	4222*	3092*	599	531*	466*	2220*	1469*	326	425*	263*
45 TO 54 YEARS	6778*	4357*	3548*	429	380*	390*	2421*	1970*	224	227*	297*
55 TO 64 YEARS	7141*	4144*	3497*	202	445*	311*	2997*	2703*	137	157*	286*
65 YEARS AND OVER	10480*	5373*	4814*	181	378*	333*	5107*	4922*	117	68*	188*
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	49408*	30216*	24650*	2696	2870*	2790*	19192*	15620*	1674	1898*	1886*
16 TO 21 YEARS	5982*	4123*	3419*	432	272*	446*	1859*	1319*	282	258*	267*
16 TO 64 YEARS	38928*	24843*	19836*	2515	2492*	2457*	14085*	10698*	1557	1830*	1698*
45 YEARS AND OVER	24399*	13874*	11859*	812	1203*	1034*	10525*	9595*	478	452*	771*
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
TOTAL, ALL AGES	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0	100.0*	100.0*
UNDER 10 YEARS	8.3*	7.1*	4.9*	17.5	13.1*	13.4*	10.2*	7.1*	24.1	16.7*	18.9*
10 TO 13 YEARS	2.8*	2.4*	1.9*	5.6	3.4*	4.4*	3.2*	2.3*	8.2	4.3*	4.8*
14 TO 15 YEARS	1.2*	.8*	.4*	3.1	1.5*	1.6*	1.8*	1.3*	4.8	2.0*	4.1*
16 TO 17 YEARS	1.1*	1.0*	.8*	3.3	.7*	1.8*	1.3*	1.1*	1.4	2.5*	2.3*
18 TO 19 YEARS	3.8*	4.6*	4.9*	3.8	2.8*	4.5*	2.7*	2.4*	3.7	3.4*	3.0*
20 TO 21 YEARS	5.7*	6.6*	7.2*	4.7	4.3*	6.6*	4.2*	4.0*	5.6	4.5*	5.0*
22 TO 24 YEARS	6.8*	7.3*	7.5*	5.6	7.1*	7.6*	6.2*	5.9*	4.9	9.4*	6.1*
25 TO 34 YEARS	15.5*	16.4*	16.1*	17.7	17.6*	16.8*	14.1*	12.6*	17.2	21.5*	16.3*
35 TO 44 YEARS	11.4*	12.5*	11.6*	16.4	15.2*	13.5*	9.8*	8.4*	12.2	17.2*	10.1*
45 TO 54 YEARS	12.0*	12.9*	13.4*	11.7	10.9*	11.3*	10.7*	11.3*	8.4	9.2*	11.4*
55 TO 64 YEARS	12.7*	12.3*	13.2*	5.5	12.7*	9.0*	13.2*	15.4*	5.1	6.4*	11.0*
65 YEARS AND OVER	18.6*	15.9*	18.1*	5.0	10.8*	9.6*	22.6*	28.1*	4.4	2.8*	7.2*
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	87.7*	89.7*	92.8*	73.8	82.0*	80.7*	84.8*	89.2*	62.9	76.9*	72.3*
16 TO 21 YEARS	10.6*	12.2*	12.9*	11.8	7.8*	12.9*	8.2*	7.5*	10.6	10.5*	10.2*
16 TO 64 YEARS	69.1*	73.7*	74.7*	68.8	71.2*	71.0*	62.2*	61.1*	58.5	74.2*	65.1*
45 YEARS AND OVER	43.3*	41.2*	44.7*	22.2	34.4*	29.9*	46.5*	54.8*	18.0	18.3*	29.6*
MEDIAN AGE	39.0*	37.8*	40.3*	28.9	34.7*	30.2*	41.4*	49.4*	23.4	28.3*	29.3*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

TABLE 3
SPANISH INDICATORS, ORIGIN OF FOREIGN STOCK 1/,
VETERAN STATUS AND MOBILITY,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICTS A, B, C, D
CENTRAL CITY/POTRERO HILL

SPANISH INDICATORS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 2/	3,538*	3,381*	19	138*	3,538*
PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE	101*	101*	0	0	89*
PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	4,413*	3,830*	194*	389*	4,413*
PERSONS OF SPANISH SURNAME,NOT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	1,655*	655*	7	993*	1,655*
TOTAL FOREIGN STOCK 1/	19,958*	15,086*	226*	4,646*	3,767*
EUROPE	10,329*	10,198*	75	56*	449*
ASIA	5,335*	1,066*	14	4,255*	1,098*
CHINA	906*	96*	0	810*	29*
JAPAN	445*	69*	6	370*	0
OTHER ASIA	3,984*	901*	8	3,075*	1,069*
CANADA	1,026*	1,000*	7	19*	38*
MEXICO	1,405*	1,305*	8	92*	1,378*
OTHER AMERICA	806*	682*	95*	29*	583*
ALL OTHER AND NOT REPORTED	1,057*	835*	27	195*	221*
VETERAN STATUS, MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER					
TOTAL MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	30,216*	24,650*	2,696	2,870*	2,790*
CURRENTLY IN ARMED FORCES	4,091*	3,713*	200	178*	198*
VETERAN	12,272*	10,276*	1,212*	784*	1,049*
VIETNAM	1,838*	1,493*	224*	121*	209*
KOREA	1,702*	1,319*	286	97*	123*
KOREA AND WORLD WAR II	716*	600*	52	64*	30*
OTHER SERVICE	8,016*	6,864*	650*	502*	687*
NONVETERAN	13,867*	10,695*	1,252*	1,920*	1,543*
VIETNAM VETERANS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL MALES	6.1*	6.1*	8.3*	4.2*	7.5*
RESIDENCE IN 1965,					
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1970	53,924*	42,881*	5,635*	5,408*	5,605*
SAME HOUSE	16,224*	13,226*	1,912*	1,086*	1,709*
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN U.S.	27,060*	22,255*	2,846*	1,959*	2,776*
SAME COUNTY	11,925*	9,179*	1,636*	1,110*	1,616*
DIFFERENT COUNTY	15,135*	13,076*	1,210*	849*	1,160*
SAME STATE	5,933*	5,230*	406*	297*	563*
DIFFERENT STATE	9,202*	7,846*	804*	552*	597*
ABROAD	3,718*	1,743*	55*	1,920*	697*
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	6,922*	5,657*	822*	443*	423*

1/ FOREIGN BORN OR OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE.
2/ BASED ON SELF-IDENTIFICATION. THIS CLASSIFICATION IS INDEPENDENT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE AND SURNAME COUNTS

TABLE 4
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	50,125*	38,655*	5,798*	5,672*	5,668*
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	32,571*	27,247*	2,780*	2,544*	2,547*
FAMILY HEAD	7,496*	5,276*	1,199	1,021*	1,181*
MALE	6,000*	4,372*	728	900*	977*
FEMALE	1,496*	904*	471	121*	204*
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL FAMILY HEADS	20.0*	17.1*	39.3	11.9*	17.3*
PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL 1/	25,075*	21,971*	1,581*	1,523*	1,366*
MALE	16,064*	13,726*	1,163*	1,175*	978*
FEMALE	9,011	8,245	418	348	388
WIFE OF HEAD	5,562*	4,077*	570	915*	915*
CHILD OF HEAD	8,290*	4,648*	2,155	1,487*	1,702*
OTHER RELATIVE OF HEAD	1,392*	798*	193	401*	220*
NONRELATIVE OF HEAD (INCLUDES ROOMER,FRIEND,ETC.)	2,310*	1,885*	100	325*	284*
POPULATION PER HOUSEHOLD	1.5*	1.4*	2.1*	2.2*	2.2*
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS	6,221*	5,410*	542	269*	402*
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,014*	666*	287	61*	147*
MALE	924*	615*	259	50*	132*
FEMALE	90*	51*	28	11*	15*
IN ROOMING HOUSE	1,059*	993*	18	48*	111*
IN MILITARY BARRACKS	3,373*	3,126*	134	113*	135*
IN COLLEGE DORMITORY	56*	50*	0	6*	0
IN OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	719*	575*	103	41*	9*
FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN AND TYPE					
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3,224*	1,851*	817	556*	608*
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	43.0*	35.1*	68.1	54.5*	51.5*
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	2,145*	1,329*	355	461*	473*
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	103*	63*	31	9*	29*
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	976*	459*	431	86*	106*
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	1,952*	1,100*	494	358*	363*
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	26.0*	20.8*	41.2	35.1*	30.7*
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	1,385*	853*	233	299*	291*
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	45*	19*	17	9*	20*
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	522*	228*	244	50*	52*
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS					
TOTAL PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS	7,570*	4,182*	2,102	1,286*	1,513*
PERCENT LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS	61.9*	68.1*	35.4	85.0*	70.4*
PERCENT LIVING WITH ONE PARENT	32.3*	23.8*	61.4	12.1*	22.3*
PERCENT LIVING WITH NEITHER PARENT	5.8*	8.1*	3.1	2.9*	7.3*

1/ A HOUSEHOLD HEAD LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

TABLE 5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS BY AGE, AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS AGE 25 + OVER		TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
ELEMENTARY	0-4 YEARS	2,165*	1,481*	279	405*	374*
	5-7 YEARS	3,773*	2,743*	525	505*	380*
	8 YEARS	4,208*	3,692*	273	243*	327*
HIGH SCHOOL	1-3 YEARS	7,337*	5,944*	803	590*	684*
	4 YEARS	11,831*	9,963*	985	883*	890*
COLLEGE	1-3 YEARS	5,772*	4,936*	324	512*	555*
	4 YEARS OR MORE	4,482*	3,733*	130	619*	330*
PERCENT WITH LESS THAN 8 YEARS		15.0*	13.0*	24.2	24.2*	21.3*
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		55.8*	57.3*	43.4	53.6*	50.1*
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		11.3*	11.5*	3.9	16.5*	9.3*
MEDIAN YEARS COMPLETED		12.2*	12.2*	11.4	12.0*	11.6*
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS 18-24 YEARS OLD						
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		71.3*	74.3*	59.8	58.0*	55.6*
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		6.9*	7.2*	.6	10.2*	3.2*
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY AGE						
TOTAL ENROLLED, 14-34 YEARS OLD		3,420*	2,324*	529*	567*	550*
14-15 YEARS		620*	309*	229	82*	160*
16-21 YEARS		1,413*	921*	223*	269*	267*
16-17 YEARS		489*	277*	132	80*	91*
18-19 YEARS		566*	403*	65*	98*	101*
20-21 YEARS		358*	241*	26	91*	75*
22-24 YEARS		659*	527*	19	113*	38*
25-34 YEARS		728*	567*	58	103*	85*
PERCENT OF POPULATION IN SCHOOL, BY AGE						
TOTAL, 14-34 YEARS		17.8*	15.9*	22.1*	25.1*	23.9*
14-15 YEARS		90.5*	90.4*	95.4	79.6*	100.0*
16-21 YEARS		23.6*	19.4*	31.2*	50.8*	37.4*
16-17 YEARS		76.4*	70.1*	84.1	90.9*	75.2*
18-19 YEARS		26.3*	23.2*	27.4*	54.1*	43.2*
20-21 YEARS		11.2*	9.2*	8.1	34.9*	20.9*
22-24 YEARS		17.1*	17.3*	5.6	23.5*	9.0*
25-34 YEARS		8.3*	8.8*	5.3	9.0*	8.4*
TOTAL MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS OF COLLEGE COMPLETED 1/		20,408*	16,212*	2,351*	1,845*	1,356*
WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING		8,174*	6,668*	885*	621*	466*
PERCENT OF 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS COLLEGE		40.1*	41.1*	37.6*	33.7*	34.4*

1/ BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

TABLE 6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL BOTH SEXES, 16 YEARS AND OVER	49,408*	40,270*	4,370	4,768*	4,676*
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	29,205*	23,719*	2,467	3,019*	2,930*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	59.1*	58.9*	56.5	63.3*	62.7*
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	25,014*	19,919*	2,254	2,841*	2,732*
EMPLOYED	21,989*	17,527*	1,869	2,593*	2,475*
UNEMPLOYED	3,025*	2,392*	385	248*	257*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	12.1*	12.0*	17.1	8.7*	9.4*
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	20,203*	16,551*	1,903	1,749*	1,746*
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,014*	666*	287	61*	147*
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	1,444*	959*	190	295*	192*
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	9,212*	6,992*	1,166	1,054*	975*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	3,804*	3,230*	329	245*	207*
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	8,533*	7,934*	260	339*	432*
TOTAL MALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	30,216*	24,650*	2,696	2,870*	2,790*
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	19,864*	16,154*	1,700	2,010*	1,939*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	65.7*	65.5*	63.1	70.0*	69.5*
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	15,773*	12,441*	1,500	1,832*	1,741*
EMPLOYED	13,420*	10,556*	1,223	1,641*	1,540*
UNEMPLOYED	2,353*	1,885*	277	191*	201*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	14.9*	15.2*	18.5	10.4*	11.5*
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	10,352*	8,496*	996	860*	851*
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	924*	615*	259	50*	132*
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	871*	586*	136	149*	128*
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	4,210*	3,384*	444	382*	321*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	2,097*	1,744*	173	180*	70*
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	4,347*	3,911*	157	279*	270*
TOTAL FEMALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	19,192*	15,620*	1,674	1,898*	1,886*
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	9,341*	7,565*	767	1,009*	991*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	48.7*	48.4*	45.8	53.2*	52.5*
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	9,241*	7,478*	754	1,009*	991*
EMPLOYED	8,569*	6,971*	646	952*	935*
UNEMPLOYED	672*	507*	108	57*	56*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.3*	6.8*	14.3	5.6*	5.7*
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	9,851*	8,055*	907	889*	895*
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	90*	51*	28	11*	15*
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	573*	373*	54	146*	64*
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	5,002*	3,608*	722	672*	654*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	1,707*	1,486*	156	65*	137*
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	4,186*	4,023*	103	60*	162*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICTS A, B, C, D
CENTRAL CITY/POTRERO HILL

TABLE 7
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SCHOOL COMPLETION FOR 16-21 YEAR OLDS,
AND BY DISABILITY STATUS FOR 16-64 YEAR OLDS,
BY SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	MALES					FEMALES				
16-21 YEAR OLDS NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL	3267*	2868*	261	138*	281*	1335*	996*	227	112*	165*
NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	764*	600*	94	70*	145*	296*	180*	94	22*	62*
PERCENT OF ALL 16-21 YEAR OLDS	18.5*	17.5*	21.8	25.7*	32.5*	15.9*	13.6*	33.3	8.5*	23.2*
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	518*	409*	44	65*	93*	78*	33*	33	12*	25*
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	246*	191*	50	5*	52*	218*	147*	61	10*	37*
PERCENT OF NONHIGH SCHOOL GRADS.	32.2*	31.8*	53.2	7.1*	35.9*	73.6*	81.7*	64.9	45.5*	59.7*
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	2503*	2268*	167	68*	136*	1039*	816*	133	90*	103*
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	2161*	2031*	78	52*	95*	705*	600*	68	37*	48*
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	342*	237*	89	16*	41*	334*	216*	65	53*	55*
PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	13.7*	10.4*	53.3	23.5*	30.1*	32.1*	26.5*	48.9	58.9*	53.4*
16-64 YEAR OLDS NOT INMATES AND NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 1/ TOTAL	21966*	17850*	2047*	2069*	1231*	12790*	9570*	1484*	1736*	868*
NOT DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	17961*	14419*	1764*	1778*	1078*	10275*	7425*	1239*	1611*	641*
IN LABOR FORCE	15790*	12939*	1465*	1386*	971*	6701*	5190*	641*	870*	355*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	87.9*	89.7*	83.0*	78.0*	90.1*	65.2*	69.9*	51.7*	54.0*	55.4*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	4005*	3431*	283	291*	153*	2515*	2145*	245	125*	227*
IN LABOR FORCE	1908*	1687*	110	111*	83*	808*	659*	89	60*	90*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	47.6*	49.2*	38.9	38.1*	54.2*	32.1*	30.7*	36.3	48.0*	39.6*
EMPLOYED	1518*	1341*	88	89*	83*	651*	502*	89	60*	42*
UNEMPLOYED	390*	346*	22	22*	0	157*	157*	0	0	48*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	20.4*	20.5*	20.0	19.8*	0. *	19.4*	23.8*	0.	0. *	53.3*
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2097*	1744*	173	180*	70*	1707*	1486*	156	65*	137*
ABLE TO WORK	443*	421*	0	22*	0	411*	364*	25	22*	70*
UNABLE TO WORK	1654*	1323*	173	158*	70*	1296*	1122*	131	43*	67*
DISABLED MORE THAN 6 MONTHS	1550*	1241*	173	136*	48*	1150*	1023*	106	21*	41*
PERCENT OF UNABLE TO WORK	93.7*	93.8*	100.0	86.1*	68.6*	88.7*	91.2*	80.9	48.8*	61.2*

1/ TABLE BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
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CENTRAL CITY/POTRERO HILL

TABLE 8
WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 FOR MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE AND WEEKS WORKED	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER											
50-52 WEEKS	15951*	10730*	8754*	847	1129*	1050*	5221*	4433*	318	470*	436*
40-49 WEEKS	6185*	4333*	3399*	469	465*	509*	1852*	1492*	168	192*	227*
27-39 WEEKS	3903*	2811*	2285*	296	230*	269*	1092*	854*	107	131*	92*
14-26 WEEKS	3110*	1951*	1589*	232	130*	128*	1159*	928*	66	165*	185*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	3273*	2120*	1697*	226	197*	220*	1153*	807*	163	183*	129*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	16986*	8271*	6926*	626	719*	614*	8715*	7106*	852	757*	817*
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	32.3*	35.5*	35.5*	31.4	39.3*	37.6*	27.2*	28.4*	19.0	24.8*	23.1*
40-49 WEEKS	12.5*	14.3*	13.8*	17.4	16.2*	18.2*	9.6*	9.6*	10.0	10.1*	12.0*
27-39 WEEKS	7.9*	9.3*	9.3*	11.0	8.0*	9.6*	5.7*	5.5*	6.4	6.9*	4.9*
14-26 WEEKS	6.3*	6.5*	6.4*	8.6	4.5*	4.6*	6.0*	5.9*	3.9	8.7*	9.8*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	6.6*	7.0*	6.9*	8.4	6.9*	7.9*	6.0*	5.2*	9.7	9.6*	6.8*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	34.4*	27.4*	28.1*	23.2	25.1*	22.0*	45.4*	45.5*	50.9	39.9*	43.3*
TOTAL, 16-24 YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	2803*	2018*	1686*	129	203*	180*	785*	676*	36	73*	44*
40-49 WEEKS	1664*	1224*	1057*	98	69*	115*	440*	334*	58	48*	16*
27-39 WEEKS	1213*	848*	746*	67	35*	77*	365*	275*	55	35*	35*
14-26 WEEKS	1008*	657*	582*	65	10*	55*	351*	296*	8	47*	110*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	1101*	767*	630*	105	32*	87*	334*	229*	49	56*	46*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	2051*	1065*	719*	174	172*	195*	986*	548*	207	231*	176*
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	28.5*	30.7*	31.1*	20.2	39.0*	25.4*	24.1*	28.7*	8.7	14.9*	10.3*
40-49 WEEKS	16.9*	18.6*	19.5*	15.4	13.2*	16.2*	13.5*	14.2*	14.0	9.8*	3.7*
27-39 WEEKS	12.3*	12.9*	13.8*	10.5	6.7*	10.9*	11.2*	11.7*	13.3	7.1*	8.2*
14-26 WEEKS	10.2*	10.0*	10.7*	10.2	1.9*	7.8*	10.8*	12.6*	1.9	9.6*	25.8*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	11.2*	11.7*	11.6*	16.5	6.1*	12.3*	10.2*	9.7*	11.9	11.4*	10.8*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	20.8*	16.2*	13.3*	27.3	33.0*	27.5*	30.2*	23.2*	50.1	47.1*	41.2*
TOTAL, 25-** YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	11357*	8080*	6497*	705	878*	794*	3277*	2610*	274	393*	364*
40-49 WEEKS	4056*	2916*	2182*	361	373*	394*	1140*	886*	110	144*	177*
27-39 WEEKS	2368*	1850*	1445*	229	176*	192*	518*	399*	43	76*	57*
14-26 WEEKS	1752*	1136*	879*	148	109*	61*	616*	450*	53	113*	69*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	1743*	1124*	841*	121	162*	120*	619*	391*	101	127*	68*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	6196*	3158*	2572*	313	273*	187*	3038*	2138*	513	387*	421*
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	41.3*	44.2*	45.1*	37.6	44.5*	45.4*	35.6*	38.0*	25.0	31.7*	31.5*
40-49 WEEKS	14.8*	16.0*	15.1*	19.2	18.9*	22.5*	12.4*	12.9*	10.1	11.6*	15.3*
27-39 WEEKS	8.6*	10.1*	10.0*	12.2	8.9*	11.0*	5.6*	5.8*	3.9	6.1*	4.9*
14-26 WEEKS	6.4*	6.2*	6.1*	7.9	5.5*	3.5*	6.7*	6.5*	4.8	9.1*	6.0*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	6.3*	6.2*	5.8*	6.4	8.2*	6.9*	6.7*	5.7*	9.2	10.2*	5.9*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	22.6*	17.3*	17.8*	16.7	13.9*	10.7*	33.0*	31.1*	46.9	31.2*	36.4*

** FOR MALES, 25-64 YEARS OLD. FOR FEMALES, 25-59 YEARS OLD

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/03/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICTS A, B, C, D
CENTRAL CITY/POTRERO HILL

TABLE 9
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER	21989*	17527*	1869	2593*	2475*	8569*	6971*	646	952*	935*
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	12.2*	13.0*	10.0	8.2*	5.6*	12.1*	12.4*	13.9	8.0*	9.2*
ENGINEERS **	.8*	.9*	.2	.7*	.5*	0. *	0. *	0.	0. *	0. *
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	1.5*	1.5*	2.1	.6*	.3*	2.7*	2.7*	4.3	1.6*	.9*
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	.9*	.9*	1.4	.6*	.8*	1.7*	1.6*	3.4	1.6*	2.2*
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	8.9*	9.6*	6.2	6.3*	4.0*	7.6*	8.2*	6.2	4.8*	6.1*
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	7.3*	7.9*	5.2	4.4*	6.3*	6.4*	7.2*	2.0	3.4*	5.3*
SALARIED **	6.0*	6.7*	3.6	3.0*	5.1*	0. *	0. *	0.	0. *	0. *
SELF-EMPLOYED **	1.3*	1.2*	1.6	1.4*	1.1*	0. *	0. *	0.	0. *	0. *
SALES WORKERS	5.7*	6.4*	4.0	1.6*	5.0*	5.1*	5.7*	3.4	1.5*	6.4*
RETAIL STORES	3.5*	3.8*	3.6	1.4*	2.6*	4.2*	4.6*	3.4	1.5*	4.6*
OTHER SALES WORKERS	2.2*	2.7*	.4	.2*	2.4*	.9*	1.1*	0.	0. *	1.8*
CLERICAL WORKERS	31.0*	32.7*	17.2	29.3*	28.5*	51.9*	54.5*	30.5	47.2*	44.7*
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	8.7*	9.9*	2.3	5.0*	5.4*	20.3*	22.8*	5.1	12.3*	12.0*
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	22.3*	22.8*	14.9	24.3*	23.1*	31.6*	31.7*	25.4	34.9*	32.7*
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	7.9*	8.3*	8.0	5.2*	10.3*	1.2*	1.2*	.8	1.1*	3.0*
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	1.4*	1.5*	.6	1.5*	2.6*	0. *	0. *	0.	0. *	0. *
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	1.4*	1.5*	1.7	.9*	3.0*	0. *	0. *	0.	0. *	0. *
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	.5*	.6*	.6	0. *	0. *	0. *	0. *	0.	0. *	0. *
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	4.5*	4.7*	5.0	2.7*	4.8*	0. *	0. *	0.	0. *	0. *
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	5.7*	5.1*	9.6	7.3*	9.1*	4.5*	3.7*	8.0	7.6*	8.3*
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	1.0*	.9*	1.2	1.3*	1.8*	.3*	.2*	0.	.7*	0. *
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	1.3*	.9*	3.2	2.2*	1.9*	2.0*	1.4*	4.5	4.8*	3.4*
NONMANUFACTURING	3.5*	3.2*	5.1	3.7*	5.4*	2.2*	2.1*	3.6	2.0*	4.9*
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	3.6*	3.7*	3.7	2.2*	2.5*	.2*	.1*	0.	1.2*	1.2*
NONFARM LABORERS	4.4*	3.6*	10.7	4.7*	6.7*	.3*	.3*	1.5	0. *	0. *
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	20.7*	17.9*	27.6	34.6*	24.5*	15.2*	12.1*	33.0	25.9*	18.8*
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	11.7*	9.9*	12.6	23.4*	17.0*	7.0*	5.9*	14.2	10.3*	8.9*
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1.5*	1.6*	2.6	.4*	1.5*	.2*	.1*	1.4	0. *	0. *
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	7.4*	6.4*	12.4	10.8*	6.0*	7.9*	6.0*	17.3	15.7*	9.9*
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1.4*	1.1*	2.8	2.4*	1.4*	3.1*	2.6*	6.8	4.3*	3.0*
FARM WORKERS 1/	.3*	.2*	1.3	.2*	0. *	.2*	.2*	0.	0. *	0. *
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	17.8*	14.9*	27.4	30.7*	25.1*	10.6*	8.9*	22.6	14.6*	11.9*

** NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.
1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.
2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/03/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICTS A, B, C, D
CENTRAL CITY/POTRERO HILL

TABLE 10
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY INDUSTRY AND CLASS
OF WORKER, TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, ALL INDUSTRIES	21989*	17527*	1869	2593*	2475*	8569*	6971*	646	952*	935*
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	130*	93*	33	4*	0	28*	24*	4	0*	0
MINING	40	40	0	0	14	17*	17*	0	0	7*
CONSTRUCTION	743*	584*	57	102*	97*	107*	95*	12	0*	0*
MANUFACTURING	2324*	1877*	215	232*	290*	613*	471*	58	84*	60*
DURABLE GOODS	902*	755*	67	80*	126*	120*	113*	0	7*	7*
NONDURABLE GOODS	1422*	1122*	148	152*	164*	493*	358*	58	77*	53*
TRANSPORTATION	1550*	1277*	138	135*	195*	307*	283*	4	20*	36*
COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	1059*	841*	101	117*	101*	445*	359*	28	58*	33*
WHOLESALE TRADE	848*	716*	97	35*	112*	259*	237*	9	13*	28*
RETAIL TRADE	3818*	3065*	256	497*	547*	1402*	1155*	75	172*	234*
FIN, INS AND REAL ESTATE	2793*	2262*	151	380*	333*	1590*	1329*	44	217*	206*
SERVICES	7062*	5533*	645	884*	639*	3147*	2479*	331	337*	298*
BUSINESS AND REPAIR	1509*	1300*	121	88*	122*	474*	430*	12	32*	46*
PERSONAL	2204*	1629*	225	350*	177*	929*	682*	143	104*	85*
MEDICAL AND HEALTH	1058*	691*	146	221*	175*	645*	447*	95	103*	94*
EDUCATIONAL	589*	437*	89	63*	41*	343*	247*	55	41*	41*
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	481*	345*	82	54*	35*	290*	198*	55	37*	35*
GOVERNMENT	357*	233*	82	42*	28*	207*	115*	55	37*	28*
PRIVATE	124*	112*	0	12*	7*	83*	83*	0	0*	7*
OTHER EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED	108*	92*	7	9*	6*	53*	49*	0	4*	6*
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED	1702*	1476*	64	162*	124*	756*	673*	26	57*	32*
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1622*	1239*	176	207*	147*	654*	522*	81	51*	33*
EMPLOYED BY CLASS OF WORKER										
AGRICULTURE, TOTAL	115*	82*	29	4*	0	19*	19*	0	0	0
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	75*	42*	29	4*	0	15*	15*	0	0	0
GOVERNMENT WORKER	4*	4*	0	0	0	4*	4*	0	0	0
SELF-EMPLOYED	31*	31*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	5*	5*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NONAGRICULTURE INDUSTRIES, TOTAL	21874*	17445*	1840	2589*	2475*	8550*	6952*	646	952*	935*
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	17510*	14166*	1290	2054*	2120*	6878*	5688*	424	766*	844*
GOVERNMENT WORKER	3242*	2339*	468	435*	288*	1370*	995*	213	162*	91*
FEDERAL	1752*	1316*	205	231*	151*	705*	537*	107	61*	51*
STATE	494*	295*	92	107*	51*	256*	153*	44	59*	22*
LOCAL	996*	728*	171	97*	86*	409*	305*	62	42*	18*
SELF-EMPLOYED	1101*	927*	82	92*	67*	285*	256*	9	20*	0
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	21*	13*	0	8*	0	17*	13*	0	4*	0

TABLE 11
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES	7,496*	5,276*	1,199	1,021*	1,181*
LESS THAN $2,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	703*	379*	214	110*	75*
$2,000 TO $2,999	578*	383*	141	54*	56*
$3,000 TO $3,999	531*	311*	137	83*	87*
$4,000 TO $4,999	493*	350*	85	58*	57*
$5,000 TO $5,999	616*	437*	92	87*	96*
$6,000 TO $6,999	700*	464*	138	98*	62*
$7,000 TO $7,999	652*	519*	57	76*	161*
$8,000 TO $8,999	485*	378*	54	53*	122*
$9,000 TO $9,999	444*	302*	64	78*	86*
$10,000 TO $14,999	1,300*	959*	118	223*	262*
$15,000 TO $24,999	841*	646*	99	96*	103*
$25,000 AND OVER	153*	148*	0	5*	14*
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	7,194*	7,605*	5,244	7,269*	7,978*
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	8,279*	8,836*	6,084	7,979*	8,561*
TOTAL FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS	1,496*	904*	471	121	204*
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	4,469*	5,363*	3,090	3,154	4,635*
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD + OVER	32,449*	28,469*	1,902	2,078*	1,864*
LESS THAN $1,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	4,060*	3,244*	377	439*	373*
$1,000 TO $1,999	5,206*	4,644*	273	289*	190*
$2,000 TO $2,999	5,732*	5,123*	330	279*	344*
$3,000 TO $3,999	3,483*	3,079*	180	224*	142*
$4,000 TO $4,999	2,578*	2,247*	149	182*	163*
$5,000 TO $5,999	2,831*	2,519*	132	180*	155*
$6,000 TO $6,999	2,299*	1,993*	130	176*	125*
$7,000 TO $7,999	1,647*	1,456*	88	103*	107*
$8,000 TO $8,999	1,375*	1,221*	50	104*	123*
$9,000 TO $9,999	947*	854*	57	36*	69*
$10,000 TO $14,999	1,628*	1,467*	100	61*	51*
$15,000 AND OVER	663*	622*	36	5*	22*
MEDIAN INCOME	3,352*	3,397*	2,912	3,142*	3,176*
MEAN INCOME	4,364*	4,444*	3,942	3,661*	4,003*
TOTAL FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER	39,945*	33,745*	3,101	3,099*	3,045*
MEDIAN INCOME	3,920*	3,914*	3,679	4,297*	5,141*
MEAN INCOME	5,099*	5,130*	4,770	5,084*	5,771*

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

TABLE 12
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD, AND RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL 2/
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

TYPE OF INCOME OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES 3/	7,496*	5,276*	1,199	1,021*	1,181*
WITH EARNINGS	6,617*	4,704*	916	997*	1,119*
MEAN EARNINGS	7,961*	8,232*	6,937	7,620*	8,095*
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	1,514*	1,287*	119	108*	191*
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	1,650*	1,685*	1,224	1,702*	1,243*
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,072*	613*	382	77*	158*
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,670*	1,519*	1,943	1,507*	1,541*
WITH OTHER INCOME	2,389*	2,085*	74	230*	287*
MEAN OTHER INCOME	2,131*	2,297*	708	1,087*	1,990*
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER 3/	32,449*	28,469*	1,902	2,078*	1,864*
WITH EARNINGS	21,939*	19,100*	1,362	1,477*	1,338*
MEAN EARNINGS	4,913*	4,967*	4,768*	4,360*	4,766*
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	8,288*	7,745*	233	310*	271*
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	1,211*	1,219*	953	1,193*	1,103*
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	4,339*	3,661*	500	178*	198*
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,033*	1,037*	1,007	1,029*	1,063*
WITH OTHER INCOME	10,425*	9,757*	215	453*	377*
MEAN OTHER INCOME	1,852*	1,886*	1,350	1,356*	1,524*
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL (PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES)					
LESS THAN .50 OF POVERTY LEVEL	6.9*	4.7*	15.3	8.1*	4.0*
.50 TO .74 OF POVERTY LEVEL	5.0*	3.6*	11.3	5.2*	1.8*
.75 TO .99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	5.0*	4.4*	7.9	4.2*	6.8*
1.00 TO 1.24 OF POVERTY LEVEL	5.0*	5.1*	2.8	7.2*	4.7*
1.25 TO 1.49 OF POVERTY LEVEL	6.2*	4.7*	10.3	9.2*	7.4*
1.50 TO 1.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	13.1*	12.8*	15.9	11.5*	10.4*
2.00 TO 2.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	21.9*	21.8*	16.8	28.9*	28.5*
3.00 OR MORE OF POVERTY LEVEL	36.9*	43.0*	19.8	25.7*	36.5*

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATION CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 13
SELECTED POVERTY INDICATORS FOR PERSONS, FAMILIES,
AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS AND OVER,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	11,357*	7,955*	2,177	1,225*	942*
PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS	21.9*	19.8*	36.8*	21.3*	16.3*
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	21.6*	28.2*	4.3	9.9*	14.3*
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	19.3*	10.5*	49.3	23.2*	21.2*
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	7.3*	3.9*	18.3	10.4*	10.4*
TOTAL LESS THAN .75 OF POVERTY LEVEL	8,183*	5,467*	1,780	936*	590*
TOTAL LESS THAN 1.25 OF POVERTY LEVEL	15,471*	11,344*	2,523	1,604*	1,385*
TOTAL FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	1,263*	671*	413	179*	148*
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	16.8*	12.7*	34.4	17.5*	12.5*
MEAN SIZE OF FAMILY	3.3*	3.0*	3.9	3.3*	3.2*
MALE FAMILY HEAD	513*	328*	85	100*	82*
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	226*	104*	54	68*	31*
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	174*	93*	39	42*	15*
FEMALE FAMILY HEAD	750*	343*	328	79*	66*
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	674*	281*	323	70*	45*
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	416*	169*	200	47*	40*
FAMILY HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	114*	90*	20	4*	25*
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	1,643*	1,627*	1,669	1,644*	1,951*
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	47.5*	55.9*	25.9	65.9*	57.4*
MEAN EARNINGS	1,544*	1,395*	1,473	2,084*	1,351*
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	14.2*	19.5*	9.2	5.6*	18.2*
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	920*	948*	727	1,289*	979*
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	37.4*	29.4*	61.3	12.3*	36.5*
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,807*	1,684*	1,937	1,413*	2,122*
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	7,158*	5,954*	564	640*	475*
PERCENT OF ALL UNREL. INDIVIDUALS 14 AND OVER	24.6*	23.5*	31.9	32.7*	27.5*
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	31.5*	34.7*	13.1	18.3*	21.7*
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	891*	917*	807	731*	663*
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	35.8*	35.0*	40.6	38.8*	28.4*
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	33.3*	36.6*	13.8	19.1*	22.7*
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	21.6*	20.5*	44.1	12.0*	18.3*

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NON RELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATIONS CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 14
MEDIAN AND MEAN INCOME IN 1969 BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP 1/

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
INCOME					
MALE					
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	7,202*	7,456*	5,903	5,738*	7,014*
MEAN	7,968*	8,186*	7,743	5,831*	6,714*
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	7,707*	7,820*	7,250	7,333*	6,513*
MEAN	7,400*	7,559*	6,893	6,434*	6,652*
OPERATIVES, INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	5,863*	5,726*	6,068	6,599*	7,285*
MEAN	6,071*	6,042*	5,945	6,496*	7,095*
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM					
MEDIAN	4,975*	4,964*	4,940	5,124*	6,312*
MEAN	5,267*	5,214*	5,666	4,791*	6,303*
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS					
MEDIAN	0	0	0	0	0
MEAN	0	0	0	0	0
FARM LABORERS EXCEPT UNPAID AND FARM FOREMEN					
MEDIAN	1,568*	2,166*	785	3,500*	0
MEAN	2,058*	2,857*	971	3,049*	0
TOTAL MALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	5,825*	5,985*	5,409	5,268*	5,833*
MEAN	6,211*	6,427*	5,690	5,150*	5,872*
FEMALE					
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	5,206*	5,290*	5,294	4,224*	4,225*
MEAN	4,855*	4,967*	4,861	3,871*	3,990*
OPERATIVES INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	3,921*	4,330*	3,666	1,392*	4,473*
MEAN	3,754*	4,124*	4,539	2,059*	4,321*
TOTAL FEMALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	4,755*	4,973*	4,292	3,526*	3,910*
MEAN	4,631*	4,774*	4,161	3,832*	3,770*

1/ WITH EARNINGS

SUMMARY MANPOWER INDICATORS

FOR

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5

SUBDISTRICT A

NOTE -- AN ASTERISK (*) FOLLOWING A DATA ITEM INDICATES A DISCLOSURE SUPPRESSION. THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS DID NOT RELEASE DATA WHEN TOO FEW INDIVIDUALS WERE COUNTED IN A PARTICULAR CATEGORY IN ORDER TO PREVENT DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUALS. THE SUPPRESSED DATA IS COUNTED AS ZERO WHEN USED IN CALCULATIONS. THE ASTERISK WILL APPEAR WHEN A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN ANY NUMBER USED IN THE CALCULATION OF THE ITEM. FOR EXAMPLE, WHERE A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN A TOTAL, ALL PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM THAT TOTAL WILL SHOW THE SUPPRESSION ASTERISK.

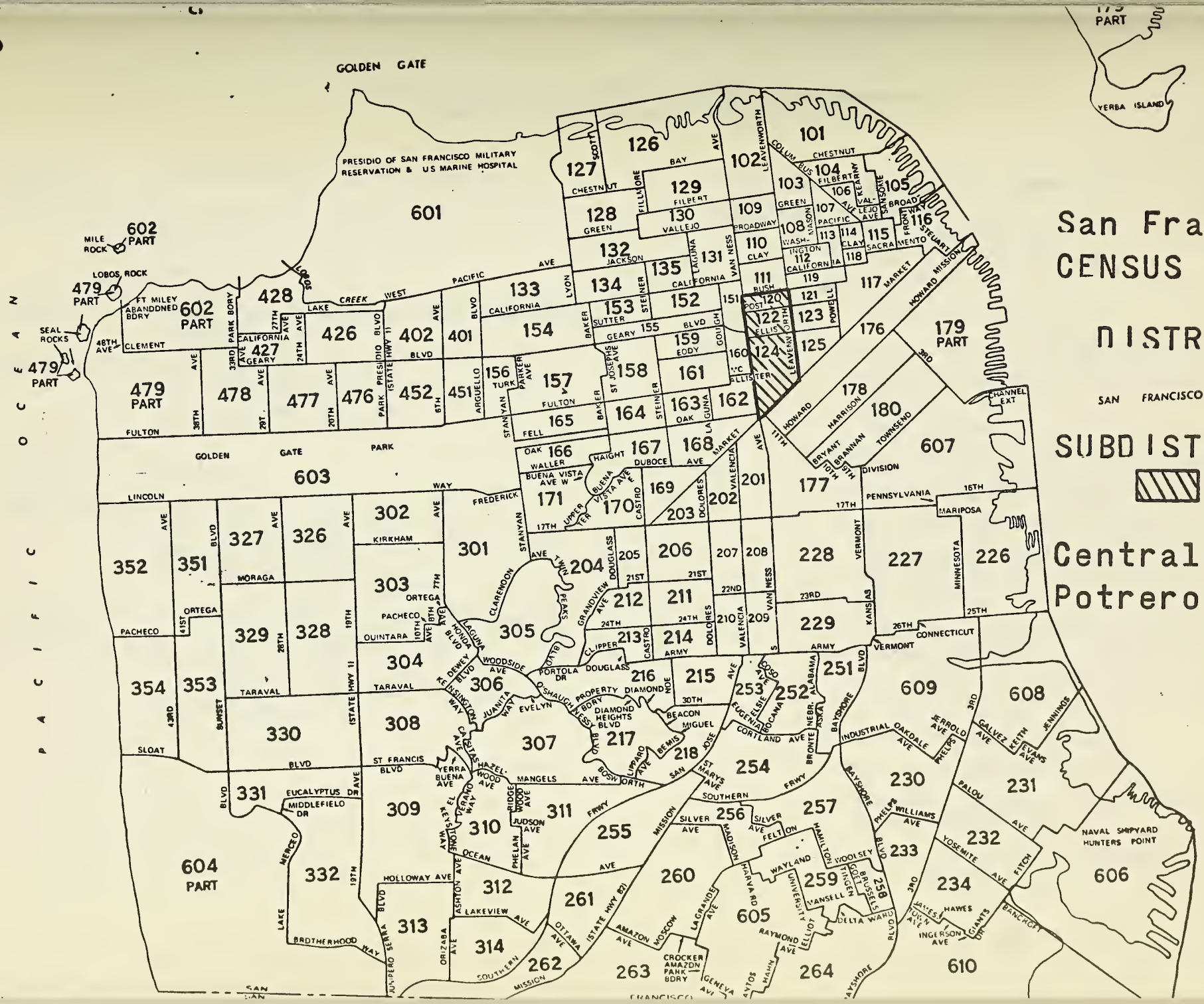
SPANISH AMERICAN -- IN 42 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THIS POPULATION IS IDENTIFIED AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE-; IN FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES, AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE OR SPANISH SURNAME-; AND IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES, AS -PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE-.

SPANISH AMERICANS ARE ALSO COUNTED IN THE RACIAL CATEGORIES AS WHITE, BLACK OR OTHER RACES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
DATA SYSTEMS AND REPORTS, REGION IX

IN COOPERATION WITH
OFFICE OF PLANNING, EVALUATION AND RESEARCH
MR. WILLIAM B. HEWITT, DIRECTOR

MANPOWER PACKAGE NO. 1
SECOND COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE
FOURTH COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE


San Francisc
CENSUS TRACT
DISTRICT 5
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
SUBDISTRICT A
Central City
Potrero Hill
PACIFIC OCEAN
GOLDEN GATE
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO MILITARY RESERVATION & U.S. MARINE HOSPITAL
YERBA ISLAND
NAVAL SHIPYARD HUNTERS POINT
GOLDEN GATE PARK
MILE ROCK
LOBOS ROCK
SEAL ROCKS
FT MILEY ABANDONED BDRY
CROCKER AMAZON PARK BDRY
DIAMOND HEIGHTS BLVD

SAN FRANCISCO CENSUS TRACTS OF DISTRICTS AND SUBDISTRICTS
AGGREGATED FOR THE SUMMARY MANPOWER PACKAGE

DISTRICT 1 Western Addition, Haight Ashbury

SUBDISTRICT A 133, 134, 135, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155
B 157, 158, 164, 165, 167
C 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 168
D 166, 171

DISTRICT 2 Hunters Point, Bayview, Ocean View, Merced, Ingleside

SUBDISTRICT A 606, 608, 609, 231, 232
B 230, 233, 234, 610
C 257, 258, 259, 264, 605
D 312, 313, 314

DISTRICT 3 Mission

SUBDISTRICT A 169, 177, 201, 202, 203
B 205, 206, 207, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214
C 208, 209, 228, 229
D 215, 251, 252, 253, 254

DISTRICT 4 Chinatown, North Beach, Inner Richmond

SUBDISTRICT A 101, 104, 105, 106, 115, 116
B 103, 107, 114, 118
C 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 119
D 402, 451, 452, 476

DISTRICT 5 Central City, Potrero Hill

SUBDISTRICT A 120, 122, 124
B 117, 121, 123, 125
C 176, 178, 179, 180, 607
D 226, 227

DISTRICT 6 Western San Francisco

SUBDISTRICT A Marina, Pacific Heights, Inner Richmond
102, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 601, 401, 156

B Outer Richmond
602, 426, 427, 428, 477, 478, 479

C Golden Gate Park, Sunset, Great Highway
302, 303, 326, 327, 351, 352, 603

D Parkside, St. Francis Wood, Park Merced
304, 308, 309, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 353, 354, 604

E Parnassus Heights, Forest Hill, Sunnyside Diamond Heights
170, 204, 216, 217, 218, 301, 305, 306, 307, 310, 311

F Excelsior, Mission Terrace
255, 256, 260, 261, 262, 263

G Excelsior, Portola, Cayvga Park, Crocker Amazon
230, 233, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263

The availability of data from the 1970 Census of Population on computer tapes provides Census users with unique opportunities to tailor output to individual requirements and to execute the statistical operations necessary to sharpen the analysis of economic and social conditions in the United States.

The Manpower Administration has taken full advantage of the opportunities presented by the 1970 Census and of computer technology by compiling a series of reports based on information contained in the second and fourth count summary tapes. These reports, which include much unpublished data, were prepared cooperatively by Federal, State, and local research personnel. They are specially geared to the informational needs of manpower program managers and staff specialists, manpower planners, and research workers in human resource programs. The use of computers permitted the creation of manpower profiles for administrative areas; thus, in addition to the usual geography--States, counties, cities, etc.--the reports in this series also include information on Department of Labor's administrative areas and those of State Employment Security agencies and other associated organizations.

The major reports prepared from the second and fourth count summary tapes are:

1. Summary Manpower Indicators
2. Detailed Manpower Indicators
3. Inter-Area Manpower Comparisons
4. Manpower Indicator Atlas

The reports were planned and written in the Manpower Administration, Region IX Data Systems and Reports Division, Walter Postle, Chief, in cooperation with staff of the Employment Security research and analysis staffs in Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada.

Special thanks are due to Susan Holland, Economist in the Region IX-X Office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who prepared the bulk of the Summary Manpower Indicators report; to Bruce Bargmeyer, Manpower Development Specialist in the Region IX Data Systems and Reports Division, who worked tirelessly in bringing this project to completion; to William Grannell, Research Analyst in the California Department of Human Resources Development who made substantial contributions to the inter-area comparison report; to Susan Wisler, Manpower Economist in the Nevada Employment Security Department; to Richard Froncek of the Arizona Employment Security Commission and Fred Pang, Research Statistician in the Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Out thanks are also due to Carl Quong and his expert staff in the Applications Programming Group of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, who prepared the computer programs for this project.

Floyd E Edwards

FLOYD E. EDWARDS
Regional Manpower Administrator
Region IX, San Francisco
June 1972

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/03/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICT A

MANPOWER PROFILE

RACIAL AND ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 14,007 WITH A RACIAL COMPOSITION OF WHITES, 12,458 (88.9 PERCENT); BLACKS, 473 (3.4 PERCENT); OTHER RACES, 1,076 (7.7 PERCENT). THE SPANISH AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP (ALSO COUNTED PRIMARILY IN THE WHITE RACE, BUT INCLUDES SOME BLACKS AND OTHER RACES) ACCOUNTED FOR 827 (5.9 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION). PERSONS OF FOREIGN STOCK MADE UP 5,762 (41.1 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

AGE

ONE HALF OF THE MALE WHITE POPULATION WAS BELOW 49.0 YEARS OLD, COMPARED WITH 32.2 YEARS FOR MALE BLACKS, 36.6 YEARS FOR MALES IN OTHER RACES, AND 37.3 YEARS FOR MALE SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE RESPECTIVE MEDIAN AGES FOR FEMALES WERE--WHITE 58.6 YEARS, BLACK 38.2 YEARS, OTHER RACES 30.0 YEARS AND SPANISH-AMERICANS 44.8 YEARS. SOME 9,800 (70.0 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION) WERE IN THE PRIME WORKING AGE GROUP, 16 TO 64 YEARS OLD. PERSONS OVER 65 ACCOUNTED FOR 3,871 (27.6 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN THIS AREA WAS 7,857 COMPRISED OF 6,856 (87.3 PERCENT) WHITES, 340 (4.3 PERCENT) BLACKS, 661 (8.4 PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 527 (6.7 PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE TOTAL LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE WAS 57.9 PERCENT.
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA TOTALED 7,033 WITH 6,121 (87.0 PERCENT) WHITES AT WORK, 298(4.2 PERCENT) BLACKS, 614 (8.7 PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 467 (6.6 PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE LARGEST NUMBER OF JOBS OCCURRED IN THE FOLLOWING FOUR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS --

SERVICES
RETAIL TRADE
FIN, INS AND REAL ESTATE
MANUFACTURING

FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS EMPLOYED 1,068 PERSONS IN NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS, 15.2 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYED IN THE AREA.

THE OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS EMPLOYING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUP WERE --

	ALL RACES	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH-AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, NUMBER	7,033	6,121	298	614	467
HORIZONTAL PERCENT	100.0	87.0	4.2	8.7	6.6
VERTICAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	62.7*	64.1*	54.4*	52.9*	48.2*
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	15.3	14.5*	27.5*	16.9*	20.8*
SERVICE WORKERS	21.9*	21.2*	18.1	30.1*	31.0*
FARM WORKERS	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN LOW PAY AND LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS WAS 13.4 PERCENT FOR WHITES, 16.8 PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 20.2 PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 30.2 PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

UNEMPLOYMENT TOTALED 824 OR 10.5 PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. APRIL 1970 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUPS WERE--WHITES, 10.7 PERCENT; BLACKS 12.4 PERCENT; OTHER RACES, 7.1 PERCENT; SPANISH-AMERICANS, 11.4 PERCENT. PERSONS OVER 16 YEARS OLD NOT IN THE ARMED FORCES, NOT AT WORK AND NOT LOOKING FOR WORK TOTALED 5,758. OF THESE 0.5 PERCENT WERE IN INSTITUTIONS AND 8.7 PERCENT WERE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL. THERE WERE 1,047 PERSONS IN THE AREA BETWEEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WHO WERE DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED.

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS

DURING THE CALENDER YEAR 1969, ONE HALF OF THE FAMILIES IN THE AREA RECEIVED UNDER $7,379 PER YEAR. SOME 159 (9.3 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES) RECEIVED LESS THAN THE POVERTY LEVEL WHILE 201 (11.8 PERCENT) RECEIVED MORE THAN $15,000. IN 1969, ONE HALF OF THE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED LESS THAN $3,792; 2,253 (22.1 PERCENT OF THESE INDIVIDUALS) WERE BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, WHILE 134 (1.3 PERCENT) HAD INCOMES OVER $15,000. MEDIAN WHITE FAMILY INCOME WAS $7,261 COMPARED WITH $7,863 FOR BLACKS, $8,250 FOR OTHER RACES, AND $7,562 FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY RECEIVED A MEAN INCOME OF $1,456 IN 1969; 13.2 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES RECEIVED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME. OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES, 38 (23.9 PERCENT) WERE HEADED BY WOMEN.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN POVERTY WAS 2,600 (18.6 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS).
THE 'NEAR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 125 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL TOTALED 3,669 (26.2 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS) WHILE THE 'POOR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 75 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL NUMBERED 1,806 (12.9 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS).

VETERANS

AMONG MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 3,496 (47.4 PERCENT) WERE VETERANS. MEN WHO SERVED DURING THE VIETNAM WAR PERIOD NUMBERED 534; DURING THE KOREAN CONFLICT, 362. SOME 233 HAD SERVED IN BOTH KOREA AND WORLD WAR II. SERVICE IN PREVIOUS PERIODS ACCOUNTED FOR 2,367 VETERANS.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OVER 25 YEARS OLD, 4,607 (39.2 PERCENT) HAD LESS THAN A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION. HOWEVER, 60.8 PERCENT HAD GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL AND 10.8 PERCENT WERE COLLEGE GRADUATES. ONE HALF OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP HAD AT LEAST 12.3 YEARS OF EDUCATION, COMPARED WITH 12.4 YEARS FOR BLACKS, 12.6 YEARS FOR OTHER RACES AND 12.6 YEARS FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATES FOR PERSONS 16-21 YEARS OLD WERE 28.5 PERCENT FOR THE WHITE POPULATION, 21.4 PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 52.9 PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 45.9 PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS. OF THE POPULATION 16-21 YEARS OLD, SOME 635 (71.8 PERCENT) WERE NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL; OF THIS TOTAL 559 WERE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND 76 WERE SCHOOL DROPOUTS. ABOUT 29.2 PERCENT OF THE GRADUATES AND 38.2 PERCENT OF THE DROPOUTS WERE UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE.

TABLE 1
POPULATION BY RACE, ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND AGE
(SECOND COUNT DATA)1/

RACIAL GROUP

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THIS AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 14,007 COMPOSED OF 1,604 (11.5 PERCENT) RACIAL MINORITIES (BLACK AND OTHER RACES) AND 12,403 (88.5 PERCENT WHITES. THE SPANISH-AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP, WHICH CAN INCLUDE WHITES, BLACKS OR OTHER RACES, ACCOUNTED FOR 827 (5.9 PERCENT) OF THE POPULATION. THE AREA'S POPULATION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH RACIAL GROUP -

	NUMBER			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (VERTICAL)			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (HORIZONTAL)		
RACIAL GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL ALL RACES	14,007	7,521	6,486	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	53.7	46.3
WHITE	12,403	6,584	5,819	88.5	87.5	89.7	100.0	53.1	46.9
BLACK	457	310	147	3.3	4.1	2.3	100.0	67.8	32.2
AMERICAN-INDIAN	163	79	84	1.2	1.0	1.3	100.0	48.5	51.5
JAPANESE	199	105	94	1.4	1.4	1.4	100.0	52.8	47.2
CHINESE	333	174	159	2.4	2.3	2.5	100.0	52.3	47.7
FILIPINO	224	122	102	1.6	1.6	1.6	100.0	54.5	45.5
HAWAIIAN	24	14	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	58.3	41.7
KOREAN	28	13	15	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	46.4	53.6
OTHER	176	120	56	1.3	1.6	0.9	100.0	68.2	31.8
ETHNIC GROUP (4TH COUNT DATA)									
SPANISH-AMERICAN	827	478	349	5.9	6.4	5.4	100.0	57.8	42.2

AGE

ONE-HALF THE POPULATION OF THIS AREA WAS BELOW 50.7 YEARS OF AGE. THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS. AGE DISTRIBUTION IS ONLY AVAILABLE IN THE SECOND COUNT BY TOTAL, WHITE, BLACK AND OTHER RACES. THE AGES SHOWN ARE AS OF APRIL 1970.

AGE GROUP	TOTAL	PERCENT	WHITE	PERCENT	BLACK	PERCENT	OTHER RACES	PERCENT
TOTAL	14,007	100.0	12,403	100.0	457	100.0	1,147	100.0
UNDER 6 YEARS	191	1.4	120	1.0	14	3.1	57	5.0
6-9 YEARS	65	0.5	46	0.4	1	0.2	18	1.6
10-11 YEARS	27	0.2	19	0.2	2	0.4	6	0.5
12-13 YEARS	25	0.2	13	0.1	(NONE)	0.0	12	1.0
14-15 YEARS	42	0.3	29	0.2	2	0.4	11	1.0
16 YEARS AND OVER	13,672	97.6	12,186	98.2	439	96.1	1,047	91.3
16-21 YEARS	880	6.3	697	5.6	35	7.7	148	12.9
22-44 YEARS	4,590	32.8	3,671	29.6	293	64.1	626	54.6
40 YEARS AND OVER	9,012	64.3	8,523	68.7	149	32.6	340	29.6
45 YEARS AND OVER	8,202	58.6	7,818	63.0	111	24.3	273	23.8
50 YEARS AND OVER	7,152	51.1	6,869	55.4	78	17.1	205	17.9
55 YEARS AND OVER	6,155	43.9	5,947	47.9	59	12.9	149	13.0
60 YEARS AND OVER	5,030	35.9	4,878	39.3	41	9.0	111	9.7
65 YEARS AND OVER	3,876	27.7	3,769	30.4	33	7.2	74	6.5

1/ DATA ON THIS TABLE IS FROM 100 PERCENT COUNT. ALL OTHER TABLES ARE CENSUS 20, 15, AND 5 PERCENT SAMPLE DATA.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/03/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICT A

TABLE 2
TOTAL POPULATION
BY AGE, SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL AGES	14007	7542	6597	330	615	478	6465	5861	143	461	349
UNDER 10 YEARS	231	115	83	6	26	14	116	86	13	17	16
10 TO 13 YEARS	78	51	40	0	11	0	27	15	0	12	0
14 TO 15 YEARS	27	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	0	0	0
16 TO 17 YEARS	42	5	5	0	0	0	37	37	0	0	8
18 TO 19 YEARS	281	169	144	4	21	20	112	97	0	15	5
20 TO 21 YEARS	562	261	239	7	15	21	301	233	17	51	20
22 TO 24 YEARS	1040	615	492	60	63	45	425	337	12	76	44
25 TO 34 YEARS	2070	1371	1104	116	151	112	699	566	16	117	47
35 TO 44 YEARS	1491	935	785	51	99	83	556	431	48	77	35
45 TO 54 YEARS	1873	1114	936	62	116	86	759	697	15	47	33
55 TO 64 YEARS	2441	1214	1137	4	73	58	1227	1179	14	34	85
65 YEARS AND OVER	3871	1692	1632	20	40	39	2179	2156	8	15	56
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	13671	7376	6474	324	578	464	6295	5733	130	432	333
16 TO 21 YEARS	885	435	388	11	36	41	450	367	17	66	33
16 TO 64 YEARS	9800	5684	4842	304	538	425	4116	3577	122	417	277
45 YEARS AND OVER	8185	4020	3705	86	229	183	4165	4032	37	96	174
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
TOTAL, ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 10 YEARS	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	4.2	2.9	1.8	1.5	9.1	3.7	4.6
10 TO 13 YEARS	.6	.7	.6	0.	1.8	0.	.4	.3	0.	2.6	0.
14 TO 15 YEARS	.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	.4	.5	0.	0.	0.
16 TO 17 YEARS	.3	.1	.1	0.	0.	0.	.6	.6	0.	0.	2.3
18 TO 19 YEARS	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.2	3.4	4.2	1.7	1.7	0.	3.3	1.4
20 TO 21 YEARS	4.0	3.5	3.6	2.1	2.4	4.4	4.7	4.0	11.9	11.1	5.7
22 TO 24 YEARS	7.4	8.2	7.5	18.2	10.2	9.4	6.6	5.7	8.4	16.5	12.6
25 TO 34 YEARS	14.8	18.2	16.7	35.2	24.6	23.4	10.8	9.7	11.2	25.4	13.5
35 TO 44 YEARS	10.6	12.4	11.9	15.5	16.1	17.4	8.6	7.4	33.6	16.7	10.0
45 TO 54 YEARS	13.4	14.8	14.2	18.8	18.9	18.0	11.7	11.9	10.5	10.2	9.5
55 TO 64 YEARS	17.4	16.1	17.2	1.2	11.9	12.1	19.0	20.1	9.8	7.4	24.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	27.6	22.4	24.7	6.1	6.5	8.2	33.7	36.8	5.6	3.3	16.0
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	97.6	97.8	98.1	98.2	94.0	97.1	97.4	97.8	90.9	93.7	95.4
16 TO 21 YEARS	6.3	5.8	5.9	3.3	5.9	8.6	7.0	6.3	11.9	14.3	9.5
16 TO 64 YEARS	70.0	75.4	73.4	92.1	87.5	88.9	63.7	61.0	85.3	90.5	79.4
45 YEARS AND OVER	58.4	53.3	56.2	26.1	37.2	38.3	64.4	68.8	25.9	20.8	49.9
MEDIAN AGE	51.1	47.1	49.0	32.2	36.6	37.3	56.5	58.6	38.2	30.0	44.8

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/03/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

TABLE 3
SPANISH INDICATORS, ORIGIN OF FOREIGN STOCK 1/,
VETERAN STATUS AND MOBILITY,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICT A

SPANISH INDICATORS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 2/	593	593	0	0	593
PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE	22	22	0	0	22
PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	628	539	34	55	628
PERSONS OF SPANISH SURNAME,NOT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	199	162	0	37	199
TOTAL FOREIGN STOCK 1/	5,762	4,897	28	837	489
EUROPE	3,542	3,529	0	13	122
ASIA	1,219	450	0	769	71
CHINA	285	22	0	263	15
JAPAN	224	8	0	216	0
OTHER ASIA	710	420	0	290	56
CANADA	380	367	0	13	8
MEXICO	113	92	0	21	107
OTHER AMERICA	230	202	28	0	147
ALL OTHER AND NOT REPORTED	278	257	0	21	34
VETERAN STATUS, MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER					
TOTAL MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	7,376	6,474	324	578	464
CURRENTLY IN ARMED FORCES	56	51	5	0	0
VETERAN	3,496	3,241	177	78	206
VIETNAM	534	448	65	21	69
KOREA	362	345	13	4	30
KOREA AND WORLD WAR II	233	220	0	13	0
OTHER SERVICE	2,367	2,228	99	40	107
NONVETERAN	3,839	3,250	142	447	258
VIETNAM VETERANS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL MALES	7.2	6.9	20.1	3.6	14.9
RESIDENCE IN 1965,					
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1970	13,860	12,446	450	964	815
SAME HOUSE	4,453	4,171	64	218	206
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN U.S.	7,010	6,396	281	333	485
SAME COUNTY	3,446	3,189	107	150	239
DIFFERENT COUNTY	3,564	3,207	174	183	246
SAME STATE	1,556	1,429	47	80	106
DIFFERENT STATE	2,008	1,778	127	103	140
ABROAD	955	584	18	353	68
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	1,442	1,295	87	60	56

1/ FOREIGN BORN OR OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE.
2/ BASED ON SELF-IDENTIFICATION. THIS CLASSIFICATION IS INDEPENDENT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE AND SURNAME COUNTS

TABLE 4
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	13,405	11,905	455	1,045	798
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	10,495	9,470	364	661	571
FAMILY HEAD	1,706	1,428	89	189	153
MALE	1,482	1,238	70	174	123
FEMALE	224	190	19	15	30
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL FAMILY HEADS	13.1	13.3	21.3	7.9	19.6
PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL 1/	8,789	8,042	275	472	418
MALE	4,994	4,457	221	316	277
FEMALE	3,795	3,585	54	156	141
WIFE OF HEAD	1,386	1,181	46	159	107
CHILD OF HEAD	426	300	26	100	43
OTHER RELATIVE OF HEAD	235	200	11	24	32
NONRELATIVE OF HEAD (INCLUDES ROOMER,FRIEND,ETC.)	863	754	8	101	45
POPULATION PER HOUSEHOLD	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS	602	553	18	31	29
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	27	27	0	0	0
MALE	5	5	0	0	0
FEMALE	22	22	0	0	0
IN ROOMING HOUSE	575	526	18	31	29
IN MILITARY BARRACKS	0	0	0	0	0
IN COLLEGE DORMITORY	0	0	0	0	0
IN OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0	0	0	0	0
FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN AND TYPE					
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	259	188	17	54	26
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	15.2	13.2	19.1	28.6	17.0
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	170	113	13	44	7
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	25	25	0	0	9
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	64	50	4	10	10
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	138	90	17	31	7
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	8.1	6.3	19.1	16.4	4.6
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	117	79	13	25	7
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	6	6	0	0	0
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	15	5	4	6	0
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS					
TOTAL PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS	378	293	19	66	38
PERCENT LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS	57.9	50.5	73.7	86.4	31.6
PERCENT LIVING WITH ONE PARENT	23.8	27.0	26.3	9.1	47.4
PERCENT LIVING WITH NEITHER PARENT	18.3	22.5	0.	4.5	21.1

1/ A HOUSEHOLD HEAD LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

TABLE 5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS BY AGE,
AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS AGE 25 + OVER		TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
ELEMENTARY	0-4 YEARS	348	299	10	39	6
	5-7 YEARS	924	826	15	83	49
	8 YEARS	1,366	1,309	23	34	64
HIGH SCHOOL	1-3 YEARS	1,969	1,793	78	98	94
	4 YEARS	3,767	3,448	99	220	210
COLLEGE	1-3 YEARS	2,105	1,900	90	115	147
	4 YEARS OR MORE	1,267	1,048	39	180	64
PERCENT WITH LESS THAN 8 YEARS		10.8	10.6	7.1	15.9	8.7
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		60.8	60.2	64.4	67.0	66.4
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		10.8	9.9	11.0	23.4	10.1
MEDIAN YEARS COMPLETED		12.3	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.6
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS 18-24 YEARS OLD						
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		77.3	77.2	70.0	80.9	81.9
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		12.1	12.9	5.0	9.5	5.2
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY AGE						
TOTAL ENROLLED, 14-34 YEARS OLD		882	731	26	125	79
14-15 YEARS		20	20	0	0	0
16-21 YEARS		275	215	6	54	34
16-17 YEARS		49	49	0	0	8
18-19 YEARS		116	90	6	20	20
20-21 YEARS		110	76	0	34	6
22-24 YEARS		257	221	6	30	7
25-34 YEARS		330	275	14	41	38
PERCENT OF POPULATION IN SCHOOL, BY AGE						
TOTAL, 14-34 YEARS		21.9	22.3	11.2	24.6	24.5
14-15 YEARS		74.1	74.1	0.	0.	0.
16-21 YEARS		31.1	28.5	21.4	52.9	45.9
16-17 YEARS		116.7	116.7	0.	0.	100.0
18-19 YEARS		41.3	37.3	150.0	55.6	80.0
20-21 YEARS		19.6	16.1	0.	51.5	14.6
22-24 YEARS		24.7	26.7	8.3	21.6	7.9
25-34 YEARS		15.9	16.5	10.6	15.3	23.9
TOTAL MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS OF COLLEGE COMPLETED 1/		4,062	3,454	133*	475*	287
WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING		1,587	1,410	21*	156*	112
PERCENT OF 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS COLLEGE		39.1	40.8	15.8*	32.8*	39.0

1/ BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

TABLE 6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL BOTH SEXES, 16 YEARS AND OVER	13,671	12,207	454	1,010	797
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	7,913	6,907	345	661	527
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	57.9	56.6	76.0	65.4	66.1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	7,857	6,856	340	661	527
EMPLOYED	7,033	6,121	298	614	467
UNEMPLOYED	824	735	42	47	60
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	10.5	10.7	12.4	7.1	11.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	5,758	5,300	109	349	270
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	27	27	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	501	417	9	75	28
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	2,140	1,810	82	248	162
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	1,047	919	0	128*	0
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	3,090	3,046	18	26	80
TOTAL MALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	7,376	6,474	324	578	464
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	4,563	3,896	249	418	348
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	61.9	60.2	76.9	72.3	75.0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	4,507	3,845	244	418	348
EMPLOYED	3,907	3,302	217	388	294
UNEMPLOYED	600	543	27	30	54
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	13.3	14.1	11.1	7.2	15.5
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,813	2,578	75	160	116
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	5	5	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	358	302	9	47	20
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	1,110	952	56	102	65
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	539	454	0	85*	0
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	1,340	1,319	10	11	31
TOTAL FEMALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	6,295	5,733	130	432	333
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	3,350	3,011	96	243	179
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	53.2	52.5	73.8	56.3	53.8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3,350	3,011	96	243	179
EMPLOYED	3,126	2,819	81	226	173
UNEMPLOYED	224	192	15	17	6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.7	6.4	15.6	7.0	3.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,945	2,722	34	189	154
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	22	22	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	143	115	0	28	8
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	1,030	858	26	146	97
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	508	465	0	43*	0
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	1,750	1,727	8	15	49

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/03/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICT A

TABLE 7
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SCHOOL COMPLETION FOR 16-21 YEAR OLDS,
AND BY DISABILITY STATUS FOR 16-64 YEAR OLDS,
BY SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

16-21 YEAR OLDS NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL	277	249	7	21	21	358	300	17	41	19
NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	66	61	0	5	0	10	10	0	0	0
PERCENT OF ALL 16-21 YEAR OLDS	15.2	15.7	0.	13.9	0.	2.2	2.7	0.	0.	0.
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	47	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	19	14	0	5	0	10	10	0	0	0
PERCENT OF NONHIGH SCHOOL GRADS.	28.8	23.0	0.	100.0	0.	100.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	211	188	7	16	21	348	290	17	41	19
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	147	140	7	0	8	249	207	17	25	14
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	64	48	0	16	13	99	83	0	16	5
PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	30.3	25.5	0.	100.0	61.9	28.4	28.6	0.	39.0	26.3
16-64 YEAR OLDS NOT INMATES AND NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 1/ TOTAL	4692	3977	157*	558*	332	4072	3453	102*	517*	141
NOT DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	3666	3082	157*	427*	312	3323	2747	102*	474*	141
IN LABOR FORCE	3080	2630	157*	293*	312	2642	2249	82*	311*	80
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	84.0	85.3	100.0*	68.6*	100.0	79.5	81.9	80.4*	65.6*	56.7
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	1026	895	0	131*	20	749	706	0	43*	0
IN LABOR FORCE	487	441	0	46	20	241	241	0	0	0
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	47.5	49.3	0.	35.1*	100.0	32.2	34.1	0.	0. *	0.
EMPLOYED	374	350	0	24	20	172	172	0	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	113	91	0	22	0	69	69	0	0	0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	23.2	20.6	0.	47.8	0.	28.6	28.6	0.	0.	0.
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	539	454	0	85*	0	508	465	0	43*	0
ABLE TO WORK	132	110	0	22*	0	141	141	0	0	0
UNABLE TO WORK	407	344	0	63*	0	367	324	0	43*	0
DISABLED MORE THAN 6 MONTHS	384	321	0	63*	0	345	324	0	21*	0
PERCENT OF UNABLE TO WORK	94.3	93.3	0.	100.0*	0.	94.0	100.0	0.	48.8*	0.

1/ TABLE BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

TABLE 8
WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 FOR MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE AND WEEKS WORKED	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER											
50-52 WEEKS	4686	2631	2215	169	247	172	2055	1898	35	122	99
40-49 WEEKS	1531	900	771	49	80	106	631	556	27	48	46
27-39 WEEKS	978	598	540	26	32	40	380	321	27	32	11
14-26 WEEKS	710	423	357	10	56	28	287	268	0	19	16
13 WEEKS OR LESS	755	487	431	22	34	27	268	209	19	40	31
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	5011	2337	2160	48	129	91	2674	2481	22	171	130
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	34.3	35.7	34.2	52.2	42.7	37.1	32.6	33.1	26.9	28.2	29.7
40-49 WEEKS	11.2	12.2	11.9	15.1	13.8	22.8	10.0	9.7	20.8	11.1	13.8
27-39 WEEKS	7.2	8.1	8.3	8.0	5.5	8.6	6.0	5.6	20.8	7.4	3.3
14-26 WEEKS	5.2	5.7	5.5	3.1	9.7	6.0	4.6	4.7	0.	4.4	4.8
13 WEEKS OR LESS	5.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	5.9	5.8	4.3	3.6	14.6	9.3	9.3
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	36.7	31.7	33.4	14.8	22.3	19.6	42.5	43.3	16.9	39.6	39.0
TOTAL, 16-24 YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	545	306	231	37	38	18	239	218	0	21	12
40-49 WEEKS	297	155	143	12	0	16	142	110	7	25	0
27-39 WEEKS	295	121	116	5	0	7	174	146	8	20	11
14-26 WEEKS	205	102	92	5	5	8	103	98	0	5	16
13 WEEKS OR LESS	198	125	110	7	8	12	73	54	10	9	25
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	385	241	188	5	48	25	144	78	4	62	13
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	28.3	29.1	26.2	52.1	38.4	20.9	27.3	31.0	0.	14.8	15.6
40-49 WEEKS	15.4	14.8	16.2	16.9	0.	18.6	16.2	15.6	24.1	17.6	0.
27-39 WEEKS	15.3	11.5	13.2	7.0	0.	8.1	19.9	20.7	27.6	14.1	14.3
14-26 WEEKS	10.6	9.7	10.5	7.0	5.1	9.3	11.8	13.9	0.	3.5	20.8
13 WEEKS OR LESS	10.3	11.9	12.5	9.9	8.1	14.0	8.3	7.7	34.5	6.3	32.5
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	20.0	23.0	21.4	7.0	48.5	29.1	16.5	11.1	13.8	43.7	16.9
TOTAL, 25-** YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	3367	2136	1812	127	197	146	1231	1095	35	101	87
40-49 WEEKS	1047	659	548	37	74	90	388	345	20	23	32
27-39 WEEKS	591	450	397	21	32	33	141	114	15	12	0
14-26 WEEKS	402	271	220	5	46	20	131	117	0	14	0
13 WEEKS OR LESS	417	302	261	15	26	15	115	75	9	31	6
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	1418	816	724	28	64	35	602	510	14	78	56
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	46.5	46.1	45.7	54.5	44.9	43.1	47.2	48.5	37.6	39.0	48.1
40-49 WEEKS	14.5	14.2	13.8	15.9	16.9	26.5	14.9	15.3	21.5	8.9	17.7
27-39 WEEKS	8.2	9.7	10.0	9.0	7.3	9.7	5.4	5.1	16.1	4.6	0.
14-26 WEEKS	5.6	5.8	5.6	2.1	10.5	5.9	5.0	5.2	0.	5.4	0.
13 WEEKS OR LESS	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.4	5.9	4.4	4.4	3.3	9.7	12.0	3.3
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	19.6	17.6	18.3	12.0	14.6	10.3	23.1	22.6	15.1	30.1	30.9

** FOR MALES, 25-64 YEARS OLD. FOR FEMALES, 25-59 YEARS OLD

TABLE 9
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER	7033	6121	298	614	467	3126	2819	81	226	173
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	11.9	11.6	17.1	12.9	10.9	9.3	9.1	19.8	8.0	15.0
ENGINEERS **	.9	.9	1.3	.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	1.2	1.2	3.7	0.	0.	2.0	2.0	6.2	0.	0.
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	.6	.5	2.3	0.	0.	.7	.6	8.6	0.	0.
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	9.2	8.9	9.7	12.1	10.9	6.6	6.5	4.9	8.0	15.0
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	8.0	8.3	7.0	6.5	5.1	9.2	9.8	0.	5.8	13.9
SALARIED **	7.2	7.4	5.0	5.7	5.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	.9	.8	2.0	.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SALES WORKERS	6.1	6.3	6.4	3.7	10.3	4.5	4.9	0.	2.2	8.7
RETAIL STORES	3.6	3.6	6.4	2.9	4.7	3.9	4.2	0.	2.2	4.0
OTHER SALES WORKERS	2.4	2.7	0.	.8	5.6	.6	.7	0.	0.	4.6
CLERICAL WORKERS	36.6	38.0	23.8	29.8	21.8	57.8	58.6	49.4	50.4	34.7
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	11.4	12.3	4.4	6.2	2.6	23.8	24.7	9.9	16.8	6.9
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	25.3	25.7	19.5	23.6	19.3	34.0	33.9	39.5	33.6	27.7
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	6.4	6.7	5.7	4.1	7.5	.2	.2	0.	0.	0.
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	1.3	1.2	0.	2.0	1.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	1.2	1.4	0.	0.	3.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	.3	.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	3.6	3.7	5.7	2.1	3.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	3.9	3.4	5.4	8.3	7.1	2.8	2.4	6.2	5.3	6.9
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	.6	.7	0.	0.	1.5	.2	.2	0.	0.	0.
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	1.0	.8	3.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	.9	6.2	4.4	3.5
NONMANUFACTURING	2.3	1.9	2.0	6.7	4.3	1.3	1.4	0.	.9	3.5
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	2.9	2.8	7.4	1.6	0.	.2	.2	0.	0.	0.
NONFARM LABORERS	2.1	1.7	9.1	2.9	6.2	.1	.1	0.	0.	0.
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	20.5	20.0	15.4	28.5	29.3	13.1	12.0	14.8	26.1	16.2
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	10.6	10.3	5.0	15.6	22.3	4.1	4.2	0.	4.4	9.2
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1.4	1.6	0.	0.	1.5	.2	.2	0.	0.	0.
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	8.6	8.1	10.4	12.9	5.6	8.9	7.7	14.8	21.7	6.9
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1.3	1.2	2.7	1.6	1.7	2.7	2.5	9.9	2.2	4.6
FARM WORKERS 1/	.2	.2	0.	0.	0.	.2	.2	0.	0.	0.
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	14.1	13.4	16.8	20.2	30.2	7.0	7.0	9.9	6.6	13.9

** NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.
1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.
2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

TABLE 10
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER, TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, ALL INDUSTRIES	7033	6121	298	614	467	3126	2819	81	226	173
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	37	37	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0
MINING	16	16	0	0	7	5	5	0	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	162	146	5	11	0	44	44	0	0	0
MANUFACTURING	645	569	25	51	48	214	194	5	15	6
DURABLE GOODS	250	234	10	6	15	66	66	0	0	0
NONDURABLE GOODS	395	335	15	45	33	148	128	5	15	6
TRANSPORTATION	416	375	31	10	49	131	122	4	5	8
COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	339	304	7	28	14	225	201	3	21	6
WHOLESALE TRADE	253	220	26	7	14	85	81	4	0	6
RETAIL TRADE	1271	1113	45	113	132	428	385	10	33	38
FIN, INS AND REAL ESTATE	1173	1047	24	102	63	703	628	13	62	40
SERVICES	2101	1789	81	231	115	1001	896	27	78	63
BUSINESS AND REPAIR	386	356	12	18	14	122	122	0	0	8
PERSONAL	710	598	22	90	42	319	292	8	19	27
MEDICAL AND HEALTH	316	236	29	51	25	216	169	12	35	16
EDUCATIONAL	164	113	18	33	0	79	61	7	11	0
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	117	71	18	28	0	56	38	7	11	0
GOVERNMENT	85	51	18	16	0	41	23	7	11	0
PRIVATE	32	20	0	12	0	15	15	0	0	0
OTHER EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED	47	42	0	5	0	23	23	0	0	0
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED	525	486	0	39	34	265	252	0	13	12
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	620	505	54	61	25	275	248	15	12	6
EMPLOYED BY CLASS OF WORKER										
AGRICULTURE, TOTAL	32	32	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	21	21	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0
GOVERNMENT WORKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SELF-EMPLOYED	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NONAGRICULTURE INDUSTRIES, TOTAL	7001	6089	298	614	467	3116	2809	81	226	173
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	5622	4972	184	466	435	2506	2284	49	173	160
GOVERNMENT WORKER	1068	842	108	118	32	512	427	32	53	13
FEDERAL	641	536	50	55	21	287	250	20	17	13
STATE	166	97	29	40	0	89	65	0	24	0
LOCAL	261	209	29	23	11	136	112	12	12	0
SELF-EMPLOYED	311	275	6	30	0	98	98	0	0	0
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 11
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES	1,706	1,428	89	189	153
LESS THAN $2,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	109	76	6	27	0
$2,000 TO $2,999	108	108	0	0	20
$3,000 TO $3,999	105	88	0	17	10
$4,000 TO $4,999	148	135	0	13	13
$5,000 TO $5,999	170	131	18	21	20
$6,000 TO $6,999	147	136	11	0	0
$7,000 TO $7,999	174	153	11	10	24
$8,000 TO $8,999	152	117	9	26	15
$9,000 TO $9,999	80	59	11	10	14
$10,000 TO $14,999	312	268	10	34	37
$15,000 TO $24,999	172	128	13	31	0
$25,000 AND OVER	29	29	0	0	0
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	7,379	7,261	7,863	8,250	7,562
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	8,366	8,327	8,453	8,618	7,174
TOTAL FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS	224	190	19	15	30
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	6,306	6,357	8,555	2,813	5,065
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD + OVER	10,192	9,290	301	601	492
LESS THAN $1,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	999	848	24	127	79
$1,000 TO $1,999	1,461	1,361	43	57	26
$2,000 TO $2,999	1,760	1,646	26	88	92
$3,000 TO $3,999	1,105	1,009	10	86	36
$4,000 TO $4,999	868	791	23	54	37
$5,000 TO $5,999	961	882	24	55	20
$6,000 TO $6,999	812	721	38	53	62
$7,000 TO $7,999	536	487	17	32	41
$8,000 TO $8,999	544	523	9	12	36
$9,000 TO $9,999	354	314	34	6	25
$10,000 TO $14,999	658	579	48	31	31
$15,000 AND OVER	134	129	5	0	7
MEDIAN INCOME	3,792	3,782	6,013	3,331	4,351
MEAN INCOME	4,638	4,659	6,008	3,643	4,903
TOTAL FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER	11,898	10,718	390	790	645
MEDIAN INCOME	4,297	4,240	6,428	3,932	5,237
MEAN INCOME	5,173	5,147	6,566	4,833	5,442

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

TABLE 12
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD, AND RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL 2/
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

TYPE OF INCOME OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES 3/	1,706	1,428	89	189	153
WITH EARNINGS	1,576	1,281	92	203	144
MEAN EARNINGS	7,266	7,193	7,908	7,435	6,256
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	545	531	8	6	29
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	1,758	1,766	1,625	1,250	946
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	164	146	0	18	35
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,394	1,366	0	1,627	1,650
WITH OTHER INCOME	670	625	8	37	37
MEAN OTHER INCOME	2,440	2,464	1,481	2,236	3,013
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER 3/	10,192	9,290	301	601	492
WITH EARNINGS	6,576	5,877	241	458	392
MEAN EARNINGS	5,266*	5,273*	6,945	4,284	5,365
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	3,051	2,971	43	37	48
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	1,240	1,242	989	1,363	654
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,255	1,176	48	31	55
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	993	988	920	1,304	1,002
WITH OTHER INCOME	3,768	3,613	50	105	158
MEAN OTHER INCOME	2,024	2,060	962	1,299	1,410
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL (PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES)					
LESS THAN .50 OF POVERTY LEVEL	3.3	2.1	6.7	11.1	0.
.50 TO .74 OF POVERTY LEVEL	2.1	2.1	0.	3.2	0.
.75 TO .99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	3.9	4.6	0.	0.	13.1
1.00 TO 1.24 OF POVERTY LEVEL	4.2	4.3	0.	5.8	0.
1.25 TO 1.49 OF POVERTY LEVEL	3.8	3.5	0.	7.4	6.5
1.50 TO 1.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	12.5	14.0	7.9	3.7	12.4
2.00 TO 2.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	21.7	21.3	31.5	20.6	13.7
3.00 OR MORE OF POVERTY LEVEL	48.4	48.1	53.9	48.1	54.2

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATION CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 13
SELECTED POVERTY INDICATORS FOR PERSONS, FAMILIES,
AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS AND OVER,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	2,600	2,296	61	243	150
PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS	18.6	18.5	12.9	22.6	18.1
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	32.3	35.5	8.2	7.8	14.0
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	1.2	1.1	0.	2.5	0.
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	.7	.6	0.	2.5	0.
TOTAL LESS THAN .75 OF POVERTY LEVEL	1,806	1,522	52	232	98
TOTAL LESS THAN 1.25 OF POVERTY LEVEL	3,669	3,235	99	335	186
TOTAL FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	159	126	6	27	20
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	9.3	8.8	6.7	14.3	13.1
MEAN SIZE OF FAMILY	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.6
MALE FAMILY HEAD	121	99	6	16	20
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	13	13	0	0	0
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	13	13	0	0	0
FEMALE FAMILY HEAD	38	27	0	11	0
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	19	13	0	6	0
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	6	0	0	6	0
FAMILY HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	40	40	0	0	0
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	1,456	1,636	550	818	2,400
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	64.8	69.0	100.0	37.0	60.0
MEAN EARNINGS	1,123	1,183	550	950	350
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	42.8	49.2	0.	22.2	40.0
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	897	862	0	1,250	850
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	13.2	11.9	0.	22.2	100.0
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,364	1,570	0	850	1,850
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	2,253	2,020	49	184	98
PERCENT OF ALL UNREL. INDIVIDUALS 14 AND OVER	22.1	21.7	16.3	30.6	19.9
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	34.8	37.6	10.2	10.3	21.4
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	933	967	968	557	518
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	34.8	34.0	38.8	42.9	32.7
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	39.6	42.9	32.7	4.9	21.4
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	17.1	17.9	28.6	5.4	27.6

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NON RELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATIONS CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 14
MEDIAN AND MEAN INCOME IN 1969 BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP 1/

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
INCOME					
MALE					
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	7,182	7,140	10,234	5,781	9,138
MEAN	7,528	7,530	9,541	6,190	8,114
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	8,500	8,461	11,136	8,437	7,583
MEAN	7,737	7,693	8,914	7,756	6,787
OPERATIVES, INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	5,339	5,289	5,899	5,428	6,500
MEAN	5,953	5,849	6,346	6,375	9,066
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM					
MEDIAN	6,500	6,619	9,205	3,750	4,928
MEAN	6,399	6,510	7,901	3,450	5,254
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS					
MEDIAN	0	0	0	0	0
MEAN	0	0	0	0	0
FARM LABORERS EXCEPT UNPAID AND FARM FOREMEN					
MEDIAN	2,083	2,083	0	0	0
MEAN	1,813	1,813	0	0	0
TOTAL MALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	5,992	5,955	7,309	5,583	6,512
MEAN	6,309	6,335	7,308	5,525	6,258
FEMALE					
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	5,371	5,439	5,375	4,149	6,000
MEAN	5,206	5,282	5,147	4,052	5,441
OPERATIVES INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	4,192	4,378	500	600	1,500
MEAN	3,289	3,862	150	1,066	1,850
TOTAL FEMALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	5,012	5,083	5,199	3,676	3,240
MEAN	4,836	4,899	5,199	3,777	3,357

1/ WITH EARNINGS

SUMMARY MANPOWER INDICATORS

FOR

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5

SUBDISTRICT B

NOTE -- AN ASTERISK (*) FOLLOWING A DATA ITEM INDICATES A DISCLOSURE SUPPRESSION. THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS DID NOT RELEASE DATA WHEN TOO FEW INDIVIDUALS WERE COUNTED IN A PARTICULAR CATEGORY IN ORDER TO PREVENT DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUALS. THE SUPPRESSED DATA IS COUNTED AS ZERO WHEN USED IN CALCULATIONS. THE ASTERISK WILL APPEAR WHEN A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN ANY NUMBER USED IN THE CALCULATION OF THE ITEM. FOR EXAMPLE, WHERE A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN A TOTAL, ALL PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM THAT TOTAL WILL SHOW THE SUPPRESSION ASTERISK.

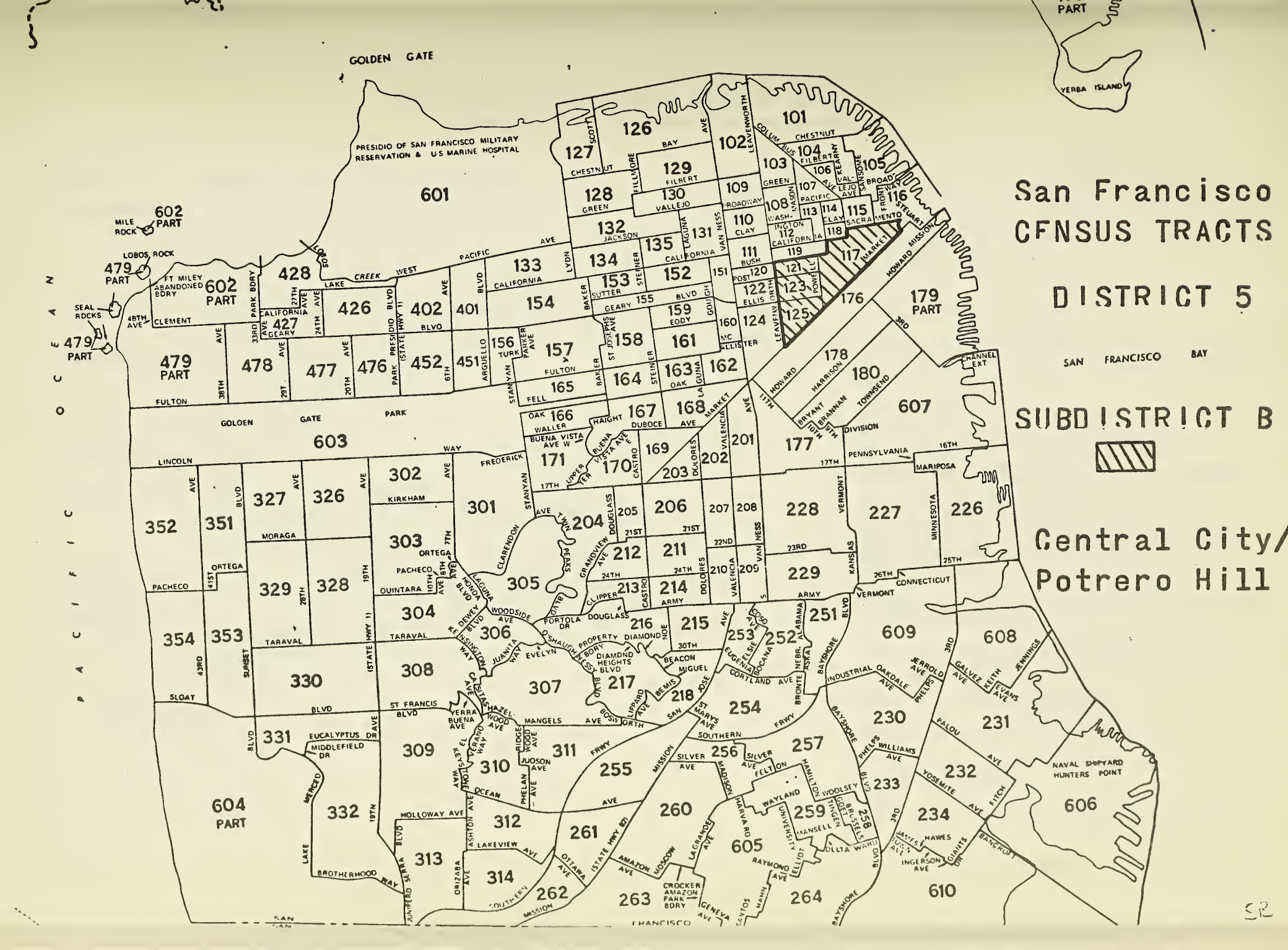
SPANISH AMERICAN -- IN 42 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THIS POPULATION IS IDENTIFIED AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE-; IN FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES, AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE OR SPANISH SURNAME-; AND IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES, AS -PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE-.

SPANISH AMERICANS ARE ALSO COUNTED IN THE RACIAL CATEGORIES AS WHITE, BLACK OR OTHER RACES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
DATA SYSTEMS AND REPORTS, REGION IX

IN COOPERATION WITH
OFFICE OF PLANNING, EVALUATION AND RESEARCH
MR. WILLIAM B. HEWITT, DIRECTOR

MANPOWER PACKAGE NO. 1
SECOND COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE
FOURTH COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE


San Francisco
CENSUS TRACTS
DISTRICT 5
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
SUBDISTRICT B
Central City/
Potrero Hill
GOLDEN GATE
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO MILITARY RESERVATION & U.S. MARINE HOSPITAL
YERBA ISLAND
NAVAL SHIPYARD HUNTERS POINT
PACIFIC OCEAN
GOLDEN GATE PARK
SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO CENSUS TRACTS OF DISTRICTS AND SUBDISTRICTS
AGGREGATED FOR THE SUMMARY MANPOWER PACKAGE

DISTRICT 1 Western Addition, Haight Ashbury

SUBDISTRICT A 133, 134, 135, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155
B 157, 158, 164, 165, 167
C 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 168
D 166, 171

DISTRICT 2 Hunters Point, Bayview, Ocean View, Merced, Ingleside

SUBDISTRICT A 606, 608, 609, 231, 232
B 230, 233, 234, 610
C 257, 258, 259, 264, 605
D 312, 313, 314

DISTRICT 3 Mission

SUBDISTRICT A 169, 177, 201, 202, 203
B 205, 206, 207, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214
C 208, 209, 228, 229
D 215, 251, 252, 253, 254

DISTRICT 4 Chinatown, North Beach, Inner Richmond

SUBDISTRICT A 101, 104, 105, 106, 115, 116
B 103, 107, 114, 118
C 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 119
D 402, 451, 452, 476

DISTRICT 5 Central City, Potrero Hill

SUBDISTRICT A 120, 122, 124
B 117, 121, 123, 125
C 176, 178, 179, 180, 607
D 226, 227

DISTRICT 6 Western San Francisco

SUBDISTRICT A Marina, Pacific Heights, Inner Richmond
102, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 601, 401, 156

B Outer Richmond

602, 426, 427, 428, 477, 478, 479

C Golden Gate Park, Sunset, Great Highway

302, 303, 326, 327, 351, 352, 603

D Parkside, St. Francis Wood, Park Merced
304, 308, 309, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 353, 354, 604

E Parnassus Heights, Forest Hill, Sunnyside Diamond Heights

170, 204, 216, 217, 218, 301, 305, 306, 307, 310, 311

F Excelsior, Mission Terrace

255, 256, 260, 261, 262, 263

G Excelsior, Portola, Cayvga Park, Crocker Amazon

230, 233, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263

The availability of data from the 1970 Census of Population on computer tapes provides Census users with unique opportunities to tailor output to individual requirements and to execute the statistical operations necessary to sharpen the analysis of economic and social conditions in the United States.

The Manpower Administration has taken full advantage of the opportunities presented by the 1970 Census and of computer technology by compiling a series of reports based on information contained in the second and fourth count summary tapes. These reports, which include much unpublished data, were prepared cooperatively by Federal, State, and local research personnel. They are specially geared to the informational needs of manpower program managers and staff specialists, manpower planners, and research workers in human resource programs. The use of computers permitted the creation of manpower profiles for administrative areas; thus, in addition to the usual geography--States, counties, cities, etc.——the reports in this series also include information on Department of Labor's administrative areas and those of State Employment Security agencies and other associated organizations.

The major reports prepared from the second and fourth count summary tapes are:

1. Summary Manpower Indicators
2. Detailed Manpower Indicators
3. Inter-Area Manpower Comparisons
4. Manpower Indicator Atlas

The reports were planned and written in the Manpower Administration, Region IX Data Systems and Reports Division, Walter Postle, Chief, in cooperation with staff of the Employment Security research and analysis staffs in Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada.

Special thanks are due to Susan Holland, Economist in the Region IX-X Office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who prepared the bulk of the Summary Manpower Indicators report; to Bruce Bargmeyer, Manpower Development Specialist in the Region IX Data Systems and Reports Division, who worked tirelessly in bringing this project to completion; to William Grannell, Research Analyst in the California Department of Human Resources Development who made substantial contributions to the inter-area comparison report; to Susan Wisler, Manpower Economist in the Nevada Employment Security Department; to Richard Froncek of the Arizona Employment Security Commission and Fred Pang, Research Statistician in the Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Out thanks are also due to Carl Quong and his expert staff in the Applications Programming Group of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, who prepared the computer programs for this project.

Floyd E Edwards

FLOYD E. EDWARDS
Regional Manpower Administrator
Region IX, San Francisco
June 1972

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MANPOWER PROFILE

RACIAL AND ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 14,891 WITH A RACIAL COMPOSITION OF WHITES, 12,853 (86.3 PERCENT); BLACKS, 529 (3.6 PERCENT); OTHER RACES, 1,509* (10.1* PERCENT). THE SPANISH AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP (ALSO COUNTED PRIMARILY IN THE WHITE RACE, BUT INCLUDES SOME BLACKS AND OTHER RACES) ACCOUNTED FOR 997 (6.7 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION). PERSONS OF FOREIGN STOCK MADE UP 5,656 (38.0 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

AGE

ONE HALF OF THE MALE WHITE POPULATION WAS BELOW 48.9 YEARS OLD, COMPARED WITH 40.9 YEARS FOR MALE BLACKS, 42.9* YEARS FOR MALES IN OTHER RACES, AND 46.2 YEARS FOR MALE SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE RESPECTIVE MEDIAN AGES FOR FEMALES WERE--WHITE 56.5 YEARS, BLACK 26.8 YEARS, OTHER RACES 32.1* YEARS AND SPANISH-AMERICANS 46.4 YEARS. SOME 10,441 (70.1 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION) WERE IN THE PRIME WORKING AGE GROUP, 16 TO 64 YEARS OLD. PERSONS OVER 65 ACCOUNTED FOR 3,986 (26.8 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN THIS AREA WAS 8,470 COMPRISED OF 7,212 (85.1 PERCENT) WHITES, 295 (3.5 PERCENT) BLACKS, 963* (11.4* PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 701 (8.3 PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE TOTAL LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE WAS 59.4 PERCENT.
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA TOTALED 7,318 WITH 6,232 (85.2 PERCENT) WHITES AT WORK, 240(3.3 PERCENT) BLACKS, 846* (11.6* PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 586 (8.0 PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE LARGEST NUMBER OF JOBS OCCURRED IN THE FOLLOWING FOUR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS --

SERVICES
RETAIL TRADE
FIN, INS AND REAL ESTATE
MANUFACTURING

FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS EMPLOYED 848 PERSONS IN NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS, 11.6 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYED IN THE AREA.

THE OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS EMPLOYING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUP WERE --

	ALL RACES	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH-AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, NUMBER	7,318	6,232	240	846*	586
HORIZONTAL PERCENT	100.0	85.2	3.3	11.6*	8.0
VERTICAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	62.2*	65.9*	32.9*	43.1*	55.6*
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	16.8*	16.2*	22.9*	18.8*	17.7*
SERVICE WORKERS	21.0	17.7*	44.2	38.1*	26.6*
FARM WORKERS	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0*	0.0

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN LOW PAY AND LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS WAS 12.2 PERCENT FOR WHITES, 25.8 PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 36.1* PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 25.4 PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

UNEMPLOYMENT TOTALED 1,152 OR 13.6 PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. APRIL 1970 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUPS WERE--WHITES, 13.6 PERCENT; BLACKS 18.6 PERCENT; OTHER RACES, 12.1* PERCENT; SPANISH-AMERICANS, 16.4 PERCENT. PERSONS OVER 16 YEARS OLD NOT IN THE ARMED FORCES, NOT AT WORK AND NOT LOOKING FOR WORK TOTALED 5,853. OF THESE 0.0 PERCENT WERE IN INSTITUTIONS AND 3.5 PERCENT WERE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL. THERE WERE 893 PERSONS IN THE AREA BETWEEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WHO WERE DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED.

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS

DURING THE CALENDER YEAR 1969, ONE HALF OF THE FAMILIES IN THE AREA RECEIVED UNDER $6,618 PER YEAR. SOME 218 (14.7 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES) RECEIVED LESS THAN THE POVERTY LEVEL WHILE 179 (12.1 PERCENT) RECEIVED MORE THAN $15,000. IN 1969, ONE HALF OF THE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED LESS THAN $3,785; 2,545 (22.2 PERCENT OF THESE INDIVIDUALS) WERE BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, WHILE 309 (2.7 PERCENT) HAD INCOMES OVER $15,000.
MEDIAN WHITE FAMILY INCOME WAS $7,017 COMPARED WITH $4,277 FOR BLACKS, $5,660* FOR OTHER RACES, AND $7,297 FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY RECEIVED A MEAN INCOME OF $1,643 IN 1969; 31.2 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES RECEIVED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME. OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES, 100 (45.9 PERCENT) WERE HEADED BY WOMEN.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN POVERTY WAS 3,118 (21.0 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS).
THE 'NEAR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 125 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL TOTALED 4,466 (30.1 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS) WHILE THE 'POOR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 75 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL NUMBERED 2,236 (15.1 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS).

VETERANS

AMONG MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 4,036 (48.8 PERCENT) WERE VETERANS. MEN WHO SERVED DURING THE VIETNAM WAR PERIOD NUMBERED 550; DURING THE KOREAN CONFLICT, 512. SOME 236 HAD SERVED IN BOTH KOREA AND WORLD WAR II.
SERVICE IN PREVIOUS PERIODS ACCOUNTED FOR 2,738 VETERANS.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OVER 25 YEARS OLD, 4,992 (39.7 PERCENT) HAD LESS THAN A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION. HOWEVER, 60.3 PERCENT HAD GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL AND 13.1 PERCENT WERE COLLEGE GRADUATES. ONE HALF OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP HAD AT LEAST 12.3 YEARS OF EDUCATION, COMPARED WITH 10.8 YEARS FOR BLACKS, 11.9* YEARS FOR OTHER RACES AND 12.1 YEARS FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATES FOR PERSONS 16-21 YEARS OLD WERE 15.9 PERCENT FOR THE WHITE POPULATION, 44.0 PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 104.3* PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 39.4 PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS. OF THE POPULATION 16-21 YEARS OLD, SOME 608 (76.7 PERCENT) WERE NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL; OF THIS TOTAL 474 WERE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND 134 WERE SCHOOL DROPOUTS. ABOUT 33.1 PERCENT OF THE GRADUATES AND 75.4 PERCENT OF THE DROPOUTS WERE UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE.

TABLE 1
POPULATION BY RACE, ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND AGE
(SECOND COUNT DATA)1/

RACIAL GROUP

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THIS AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 14,839 COMPOSED OF 2,122 (14.3 PERCENT) RACIAL MINORITIES (BLACK AND OTHER RACES) AND 12,717 (85.7 PERCENT WHITES. THE SPANISH-AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP, WHICH CAN INCLUDE WHITES, BLACKS OR OTHER RACES, ACCOUNTED FOR 997 (6.7 PERCENT) OF THE POPULATION. THE AREA'S POPULATION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH RACIAL GROUP -

	NUMBER			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (VERTICAL)			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (HORIZONTAL)		
RACIAL GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL ALL RACES	14,839	8,446	6,393	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	56.9	43.1
WHITE	12,717	7,038	5,679	85.7	83.3	88.8	100.0	55.3	44.7
BLACK	573	437	136	3.9	5.2	2.1	100.0	76.3	23.7
AMERICAN-INDIAN	141	87	54	0.9	1.0	0.8	100.0	61.7	38.3
JAPANESE	203	129	74	1.4	1.5	1.2	100.0	63.5	36.5
CHINESE	550	340	210	3.7	4.0	3.3	100.0	61.8	38.2
FILIPINO	448	276	172	3.0	3.3	2.7	100.0	61.6	38.4
HAWAIIAN	37	24	13	0.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	64.9	35.1
KOREAN	24	11	13	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	45.8	54.2
OTHER	146	104	42	1.0	1.2	0.7	100.0	71.2	28.8
ETHNIC GROUP (4TH COUNT DATA)									
SPANISH-AMERICAN	997	606	391	6.7	7.2	6.1	100.0	60.8	39.2

AGE

ONE-HALF THE POPULATION OF THIS AREA WAS BELOW 50.3 YEARS OF AGE. THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS. AGE DISTRIBUTION IS ONLY AVAILABLE IN THE SECOND COUNT BY TOTAL, WHITE, BLACK AND OTHER RACES. THE AGES SHOWN ARE AS OF APRIL 1970.

AGE GROUP	TOTAL	PERCENT	WHITE	PERCENT	BLACK	PERCENT	OTHER RACES	PERCENT
TOTAL	14,839	100.0	12,717	100.0	573	100.0	1,549	100.0
UNDER 6 YEARS	228	1.5	150	1.2	13	2.3	65	4.2
6-9 YEARS	93	0.6	52	0.4	3	0.5	38	2.5
10-11 YEARS	26	0.2	14	0.1	1	0.2	11	0.7
12-13 YEARS	37	0.2	20	0.2	1	0.2	16	1.0
14-15 YEARS	30	0.2	12	0.1	2	0.3	16	1.0
16 YEARS AND OVER	14,443	97.3	12,478	98.1	553	96.5	1,412	91.2
16-21 YEARS	798	5.4	630	5.0	52	9.1	116	7.5
22-44 YEARS	5,134	34.6	4,015	31.6	334	58.3	785	50.7
40 YEARS AND OVER	9,479	63.9	8,622	67.8	228	39.8	629	40.6
45 YEARS AND OVER	8,511	57.4	7,833	61.6	167	29.1	511	33.0
50 YEARS AND OVER	7,485	50.4	6,948	54.6	110	19.2	427	27.6
55 YEARS AND OVER	6,451	43.5	6,018	47.3	79	13.8	354	22.9
60 YEARS AND OVER	5,286	35.6	4,958	39.0	60	10.5	268	17.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	3,987	26.9	3,792	29.8	31	5.4	164	10.6

1/ DATA ON THIS TABLE IS FROM 100 PERCENT COUNT. ALL OTHER TABLES ARE CENSUS 20, 15, AND 5 PERCENT SAMPLE DATA.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/06/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICT B

TABLE 2
TOTAL POPULATION
BY AGE, SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL AGES	14891	8500	7137	401	962*	606	6391	5716	128	547*	391
UNDER 10 YEARS	344	166	117	12	37*	9	178	111	17	50*	13
10 TO 13 YEARS	81	47	27	0	20*	5	34	30	0	4*	0
14 TO 15 YEARS	39	16	0	0	16*	0	23	18	0	5*	0
16 TO 17 YEARS	56	29	29	0	0	0	27	23	0	4*	0
18 TO 19 YEARS	252	92	69	8	15*	0	160	150	0	10*	13
20 TO 21 YEARS	485	220	190	0	30*	20	265	237	17	11*	0
22 TO 24 YEARS	1057	589	499	29	61*	73	468	358	18	92*	34
25 TO 34 YEARS	2286	1499	1207	113	179*	86	787	619	38	130*	68
35 TO 44 YEARS	1809	1216	970	82	164*	107	593	466	9	118*	61
45 TO 54 YEARS	2123	1341	1151	50	140*	61	782	724	0	58*	91
55 TO 64 YEARS	2373	1364	1140	56	168*	108	1009	958	12	39*	77
65 YEARS AND OVER	3986	1921	1738	51	132*	137	2065	2022	17	26	34
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	14427	8271	6993	389	889*	592	6156	5557	111	488*	378
16 TO 21 YEARS	793	341	288	8	45*	20	452	410	17	25*	13
16 TO 64 YEARS	10441	6350	5255	338	757*	455	4091	3535	94	462*	344
45 YEARS AND OVER	8482	4626	4029	157	440*	306	3856	3704	29	123*	202
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
TOTAL, ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0*	100.0
UNDER 10 YEARS	2.3	2.0	1.6	3.0	3.8*	1.5	2.8	1.9	13.3	9.1*	3.3
10 TO 13 YEARS	.5	.6	.4	0.	2.1*	.8	.5	.5	0.	.7*	0.
14 TO 15 YEARS	.3	.2	0.	0.	1.7*	0.	.4	.3	0.	.9*	0.
16 TO 17 YEARS	.4	.3	.4	0.	0. *	0.	.4	.4	0.	.7*	0.
18 TO 19 YEARS	1.7	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.6*	0.	2.5	2.6	0.	1.8*	3.3
20 TO 21 YEARS	3.3	2.6	2.7	0.	3.1*	3.3	4.1	4.1	13.3	2.0*	0.
22 TO 24 YEARS	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.2	6.3*	12.0	7.3	6.3	14.1	16.8*	8.7
25 TO 34 YEARS	15.4	17.6	16.9	28.2	18.6*	14.2	12.3	10.8	29.7	23.8*	17.4
35 TO 44 YEARS	12.1	14.3	13.6	20.4	17.0*	17.7	9.3	8.2	7.0	21.6*	15.6
45 TO 54 YEARS	14.3	15.8	16.1	12.5	14.6*	10.1	12.2	12.7	0.	10.6*	23.3
55 TO 64 YEARS	15.9	16.0	16.0	14.0	17.5*	17.8	15.8	16.8	9.4	7.1*	19.7
65 YEARS AND OVER	26.8	22.6	24.4	12.7	13.7*	22.6	32.3	35.4	13.3	4.8*	8.7
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	96.9	97.3	98.0	97.0	92.4*	97.7	96.3	97.2	86.7	89.2*	96.7
16 TO 21 YEARS	5.3	4.0	4.0	2.0	4.7*	3.3	7.1	7.2	13.3	4.6*	3.3
16 TO 64 YEARS	70.1	74.7	73.6	84.3	78.7*	75.1	64.0	61.8	73.4	84.5*	88.0
45 YEARS AND OVER	57.0	54.4	56.5	39.2	45.7*	50.5	60.3	64.8	22.7	22.5*	51.7
MEDIAN AGE	49.9	47.7	48.9	40.9	42.9*	46.2	53.6	56.5	26.8	32.1*	46.4

TABLE 3
SPANISH INDICATORS, ORIGIN OF FOREIGN STOCK 1/,
VETERAN STATUS AND MOBILITY,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

SPANISH INDICATORS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 2/	412	367	0	45*	412
PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE	18	18	0	0	6
PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	625	515	11	99*	625
PERSONS OF SPANISH SURNAME,NOT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	372	215	0	157*	372
TOTAL FOREIGN STOCK 1/	5,656	4,477	41	1,138*	621
EUROPE	3,446	3,402	24	20*	146
ASIA	1,260	232	0	1,028*	181
CHINA	396	32	0	364*	14
JAPAN	96	0	0	96*	0
OTHER ASIA	768	200	0	568*	167
CANADA	359	346	7	6	16
MEXICO	105	90	0	15	98
OTHER AMERICA	214	175	10	29*	142
ALL OTHER AND NOT REPORTED	272	232	0	40*	38
VETERAN STATUS, MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER					
TOTAL MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	8,271	6,993	389	889*	592
CURRENTLY IN ARMED FORCES	96	96	0	0	11
VETERAN	4,036	3,520	208	308*	313
VIETNAM	550	475	43	32*	32
KOREA	512	429	55	28*	10
KOREA AND WORLD WAR II	236	217	0	19	20
OTHER SERVICE	2,738	2,399	110	229*	251
NONVETERAN	4,148	3,335	174	639*	268
VIETNAM VETERANS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL MALES	6.6	6.8	11.1	3.6*	5.4
RESIDENCE IN 1965,					
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1970	14,649	12,646	461	1,542*	975
SAME HOUSE	4,160	3,801	69	290*	172
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN U.S.	7,454	6,571	300	583*	584
SAME COUNTY	3,735	3,237	137	361*	317
DIFFERENT COUNTY	3,719	3,334	163	222*	267
SAME STATE	1,611	1,450	83	78*	109
DIFFERENT STATE	2,108	1,884	80	144*	158
ABROAD	1,049	542	0	507*	144
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	1,986	1,732	92	162*	75

1/ FOREIGN BORN OR OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE.
2/ BASED ON SELF-IDENTIFICATION. THIS CLASSIFICATION IS INDEPENDENT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE AND SURNAME COUNTS

TABLE 4
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	14,027	12,129	461*	1,437*	997
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	11,473	10,155	367*	951*	679
FAMILY HEAD	1,485	1,184	68	233*	189
MALE	1,225	963	68	194*	172
FEMALE	260	221	0	39*	17
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL FAMILY HEADS	17.5	18.7	0.	16.7*	9.0
PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL 1/	9,988	8,971	299*	718*	490
MALE	5,981	5,204	225*	552*	333
FEMALE	4,007	3,767	74	166	157
WIFE OF HEAD	1,163	925	44	194*	178
CHILD OF HEAD	573	384	29	160*	37
OTHER RELATIVE OF HEAD	197	147	9	41*	5
NONRELATIVE OF HEAD (INCLUDES ROOMER,FRIEND,ETC.)	621	518	12	91*	98
POPULATION PER HOUSEHOLD	1.2	1.2	1.3*	1.5*	1.5
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS	864	724	93	47*	0
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
IN ROOMING HOUSE	395	389	0	6*	0
IN MILITARY BARRACKS	0	0	0	0	0
IN COLLEGE DORMITORY	56	50	0	6	0
IN OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	413	285	93	35	0
FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN AND TYPE					
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	346	215	30	101*	27
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	23.3	18.2	44.1	43.3*	14.3
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	210	118	30	62*	27
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	7	7	0	0	0
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	129	90	0	39*	0
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	234	155	30	49*	27
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	15.8	13.1	44.1	21.0*	14.3
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	160	92	30	38*	27
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	7	7	0	0	0
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	67	56	0	11*	0
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS					
TOTAL PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS	520	355	29	136*	27
PERCENT LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS	58.1	50.1	100.0	69.9*	81.5
PERCENT LIVING WITH ONE PARENT	33.3	37.2	0.	30.1*	0.
PERCENT LIVING WITH NEITHER PARENT	8.7	12.7	0.	0. *	18.5

1/ A HOUSEHOLD HEAD LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

TABLE 5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS BY AGE,
AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS AGE 25 + OVER		TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
ELEMENTARY	0-4 YEARS	537	391	46	100*	56
	5-7 YEARS	933	752	39	142*	66
	8 YEARS	1,299	1,168	46	85*	67
HIGH SCHOOL	1-3 YEARS	2,223	1,905	128	190*	159
	4 YEARS	4,155	3,803	92	260*	262
COLLEGE	1-3 YEARS	1,784	1,564	48	172*	121
	4 YEARS OR MORE	1,646	1,412	29	205*	99
PERCENT WITH LESS THAN 8 YEARS		11.7	10.4	19.9	21.0*	14.7
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		60.3	61.7	39.5	55.2*	58.1
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		13.1	12.8	6.8	17.8*	11.9
MEDIAN YEARS COMPLETED		12.3	12.3	10.8	11.9*	12.1
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS 18-24 YEARS OLD						
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		75.6	79.6	70.8	50.2*	77.9
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		10.0	9.4	0.	16.9*	7.1
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY AGE						
TOTAL ENROLLED, 14-34 YEARS OLD		522	330	40	152*	18
14-15 YEARS		27	11	0	16*	0
16-21 YEARS		195	111	11	73*	13
16-17 YEARS		19	10	0	9*	0
18-19 YEARS		122	81	11	30*	13
20-21 YEARS		54	20	0	34*	0
22-24 YEARS		165	115	13	37*	0
25-34 YEARS		135	93	16	26*	5
PERCENT OF POPULATION IN SCHOOL, BY AGE						
TOTAL, 14-34 YEARS		12.5	9.7	17.9	27.5*	6.1
14-15 YEARS		69.2	61.1	0.	76.2*	0.
16-21 YEARS		24.6	15.9	44.0	104.3*	39.4
16-17 YEARS		33.9	19.2	0.	225.0*	0.
18-19 YEARS		48.4	37.0	137.5	120.0*	100.0
20-21 YEARS		11.1	4.7	0.	82.9*	0.
22-24 YEARS		15.6	13.4	27.7	24.2*	0.
25-34 YEARS		5.9	5.1	10.6	8.4*	3.2
TOTAL MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS OF COLLEGE COMPLETED 1/		5,377	4,404	431	542*	212
WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING		2,423	2,035	238	150*	59
PERCENT OF 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS COLLEGE		45.1	46.2	55.2	27.7*	27.8

1/ BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

TABLE 6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL BOTH SEXES, 16 YEARS AND OVER	14,427	12,550	500	1,377*	970
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	8,574	7,316	295	963*	712
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	59.4	58.3	59.0	69.9*	73.4
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	8,470	7,212	295	963*	701
EMPLOYED	7,318	6,232	240	846*	586
UNEMPLOYED	1,152	980	55	117*	115
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	13.6	13.6	18.6	12.1*	16.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	5,853	5,234	205	414*	258
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	204	131	18	55*	5
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	2,491	2,128	119	244*	131
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	893	871	0	22*	0
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	3,158	2,975	68	115*	122
TOTAL MALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	8,271	6,993	389	889*	592
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	5,282	4,448	213	621*	470
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	63.9	63.6	54.8	69.9*	79.4
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	5,186	4,352	213	621*	459
EMPLOYED	4,239	3,526	183	530*	364
UNEMPLOYED	947	826	30	91*	95
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	18.3	19.0	14.1	14.7*	20.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,989	2,545	176	268*	122
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	115	55	18	42*	0
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	1,401	1,157	107	137*	22
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	520	498	0	22*	0
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	1,473	1,333	51	89*	100
TOTAL FEMALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	6,156	5,557	111	488*	378
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	3,292	2,868	82	342*	242
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	53.5	51.6	73.9	70.1*	64.0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3,284	2,860	82	342*	242
EMPLOYED	3,079	2,706	57	316*	222
UNEMPLOYED	205	154	25	26	20
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.2	5.4	30.5	7.6*	8.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,864	2,689	29	146*	136
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	89	76	0	13*	5
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	1,090	971	12	107*	109
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	373	373	0	0	0
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	1,685	1,642	17	26	22

TABLE 7
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SCHOOL COMPLETION FOR 16-21 YEAR OLDS,
AND BY DISABILITY STATUS FOR 16-64 YEAR OLDS,
BY SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

16-21 YEAR OLDS NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL	250	244	0	6*	20	358	330	17	11*	0
NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	76	70	0	6*	0	58	53	0	5*	0
PERCENT OF ALL 16-21 YEAR OLDS	22.3	24.3	0.	13.3*	0.	12.8	12.9	0.	20.0*	0.
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	27	21	0	6*	0	6	6	0	0	0
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	49	49	0	0	0	52	47	0	5*	0
PERCENT OF NONHIGH SCHOOL GRADS.	64.5	70.0	0.	0. *	0.	89.7	88.7	0.	100.0*	0.
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	174	174	0	0	20	300	277	17	6	0
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	91	91	0	0	20	226	209	17	0	0
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	83	83	0	0	0	74	68	0	6	0
PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	47.7	47.7	0.	0.	0.	24.7	24.5	0.	100.0	0.
16-64 YEAR OLDS NOT INMATES AND NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 1/ TOTAL	6430	5315	459	656*	234	3720	3188	105	427*	96
NOT DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	5411	4363	459	589*	234	2987	2515	105	367*	77
IN LABOR FORCE	4416	3631	334	451*	193	2309	1945	105	259*	56
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	81.6	83.2	72.8	76.6*	82.5	77.3	77.3	100.0	70.6*	72.7
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	1019	952	0	67*	0	733	673	0	60	19
IN LABOR FORCE	499	454	0	45	0	360	300	0	60	19
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	49.0	47.7	0.	67.2*	0.	49.1	44.6	0.	100.0	100.0
EMPLOYED	411	366	0	45	0	341	281	0	60	19
UNEMPLOYED	88	88	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	17.6	19.4	0.	0.	0.	5.3	6.3	0.	0.	0.
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	520	498	0	22*	0	373	373	0	0	0
ABLE TO WORK	106	106	0	0	0	63	63	0	0	0
UNABLE TO WORK	414	392	0	22*	0	310	310	0	0	0
DISABLED MORE THAN 6 MONTHS	355	333	0	22*	0	310	310	0	0	0
PERCENT OF UNABLE TO WORK	85.7	84.9	0.	100.0*	0.	100.0	100.0	0.	0.	0.

1/ TABLE BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

TABLE 8
WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 FOR MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE AND WEEKS WORKED	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER											
50-52 WEEKS	4700	2746	2328	91	327*	198	1954	1782	18	154*	117
40-49 WEEKS	1855	1173	994	61	118*	129	682	598	22	62*	45
27-39 WEEKS	1094	752	593	63	96*	76	342	265	17	60*	24
14-26 WEEKS	935	528	463	26	39*	41	407	355	6	46*	54
13 WEEKS OR LESS	957	648	516	37	95*	47	309	276	6	27*	6
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	4886	2424	2099	111	214*	101	2462	2281	42	139*	132
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	32.6	33.2	33.3	23.4	36.8*	33.4	31.7	32.1	16.2	31.6*	31.0
40-49 WEEKS	12.9	14.2	14.2	15.7	13.3*	21.8	11.1	10.8	19.8	12.7*	11.9
27-39 WEEKS	7.6	9.1	8.5	16.2	10.8*	12.8	5.6	4.8	15.3	12.3*	6.3
14-26 WEEKS	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.7	4.4*	6.9	6.6	6.4	5.4	9.4*	14.3
13 WEEKS OR LESS	6.6	7.8	7.4	9.5	10.7*	7.9	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.5*	1.6
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	33.9	29.3	30.0	28.5	24.1*	17.1	40.0	41.0	37.8	28.5*	34.9
TOTAL, 16-24 YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	571	261	218	0	43*	17	310	287	0	23*	0
40-49 WEEKS	343	160	147	7	6	44	183	157	9	17*	9
27-39 WEEKS	187	99	63	17	19*	10	88	63	13	12*	0
14-26 WEEKS	195	96	91	5	0	11	99	86	0	13*	27
13 WEEKS OR LESS	241	175	168	0	7	11	66	61	0	5*	0
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	313	139	100	8	31*	0	174	114	13	47*	11
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	30.9	28.1	27.7	0.	40.6*	18.3	33.7	37.4	0.	19.7*	0.
40-49 WEEKS	18.5	17.2	18.7	18.9	5.7*	47.3	19.9	20.4	25.7	14.5*	19.1
27-39 WEEKS	10.1	10.6	8.0	45.9	17.9*	10.8	9.6	8.2	37.1	10.3*	0.
14-26 WEEKS	10.5	10.3	11.6	13.5	0. *	11.8	10.8	11.2	0.	11.1*	57.4
13 WEEKS OR LESS	13.0	18.8	21.3	0.	6.6*	11.8	7.2	7.9	0.	4.3*	0.
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	16.9	14.9	12.7	21.6	29.2*	0.	18.9	14.8	37.1	40.2*	23.4
TOTAL, 25-** YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	3379	2203	1850	91	262*	131	1176	1031	14	131*	103
40-49 WEEKS	1334	956	799	54	103*	85	378	320	13	45*	30
27-39 WEEKS	754	587	479	46	62*	66	167	127	4	36*	24
14-26 WEEKS	574	376	323	14	39*	24	198	164	6	28*	27
13 WEEKS OR LESS	518	362	237	37	88*	23	156	128	6	22*	0
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	1448	936	780	59	97*	33	512	449	8	55*	83
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	42.2	40.6	41.4	30.2	40.2*	36.2	45.5	46.5	27.5	41.3*	38.6
40-49 WEEKS	16.7	17.6	17.9	17.9	15.8*	23.5	14.6	14.4	25.5	14.2*	11.2
27-39 WEEKS	9.4	10.8	10.7	15.3	9.5*	18.2	6.5	5.7	7.8	11.4*	9.0
14-26 WEEKS	7.2	6.9	7.2	4.7	6.0*	6.6	7.7	7.4	11.8	8.8*	10.1
13 WEEKS OR LESS	6.5	6.7	5.3	12.3	13.5*	6.4	6.0	5.8	11.8	6.9*	0.
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	18.1	17.3	17.5	19.6	14.9*	9.1	19.8	20.2	15.7	17.4*	31.1

** FOR MALES, 25-64 YEARS OLD. FOR FEMALES, 25-59 YEARS OLD

TABLE 9
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER	7318	6232	240	846*	586	3079	2706	57	316*	222
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	12.1	13.0	7.5	7.0*	2.0	11.8	12.2	8.8	9.2*	5.4
ENGINEERS **	1.0	1.1	0.	.7*	0.	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	1.4	1.6	0.	.6*	1.4	2.7	2.8	0.	1.6*	3.6
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	.6	.7	0.	0. *	0.	1.2	1.3	0.	0. *	0.
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	9.0	9.6	7.5	5.7*	.7	8.0	8.0	8.8	7.6*	1.8
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	8.8	9.4	5.0	5.1*	10.1	6.0	6.2	0.	6.0*	3.2
SALARIED **	6.9	7.9	0.	1.9*	7.7	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	1.8	1.5	5.0	3.2*	2.4	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0.
SALES WORKERS	7.3	8.2	5.4	1.8*	11.8	5.8	6.4	0.	1.6*	17.1
RETAIL STORES	4.6	5.0	5.4	1.8*	6.0	4.1	4.5	0.	1.6*	13.1
OTHER SALES WORKERS	2.7	3.1	0.	0. *	5.8	1.7	1.9	0.	0. *	4.1
CLERICAL WORKERS	33.9	35.3	15.0	29.3*	31.7	54.6	55.9	17.5	49.7*	53.6
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	10.9	11.9	0.	6.9*	8.5	23.8	25.2	0.	16.8*	19.4
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	23.0	23.4	15.0	22.5*	23.2	30.7	30.7	17.5	32.9*	34.2
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	6.5	6.6	9.6	4.5*	10.1	2.3	2.5	0.	1.6*	6.8
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	.6	.6	0.	.6*	1.7	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.4*	3.2	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	.5	.5	0.	0. *	0.	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	4.4	4.5	7.5	2.5*	5.1	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0.
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	4.5	4.3	2.1	6.5*	3.9	2.6	2.4	0.	5.4*	2.3
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	.8	.9	0.	.7*	3.1	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0.
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	.5	.3	0.	2.7*	0.	.7	.2	0.	5.4*	0.
NONMANUFACTURING	3.2	3.2	2.1	3.1*	.9	1.9	2.2	0.	0. *	2.3
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	3.0	3.4	1.7	.7*	0.	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0.
NONFARM LABORERS	2.7	1.9	9.6	7.1*	3.8	.5	.5	0.	0. *	0.
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	19.4	16.7	44.2	32.9*	24.2	13.0	11.1	73.7	18.0*	8.6
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	11.0	9.1	16.2	23.8*	19.3	6.8	6.2	14.0	11.1*	5.9
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.2*	1.4	.1	0.	7.0	0. *	0.
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	6.9	6.0	26.2	7.9*	3.6	6.0	5.0	52.6	7.0*	2.7
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1.5	1.1	0.	5.2*	2.4	3.1	2.5	0.	8.5*	3.2
FARM WORKERS 1/	.1	.1	0.	0. *	0.	.3	.3	0.	0. *	0.
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	15.4	12.2	25.8	36.1*	25.4	10.7	9.5	14.0	19.6*	9.0

** NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.
1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.
2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

TABLE 10
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY INDUSTRY AND CLASS
OF WORKER, TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, ALL INDUSTRIES	7318	6232	240	846*	586	3079	2706	57	316*	222
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	20	20	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0
MINING	13	13	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	193	146	4	43*	20	33	33	0	0*	0
MANUFACTURING	604	524	6	74*	64	143	105	0	38*	7
DURABLE GOODS	208	185	6	17*	26	9	9	0	0*	0
NONDURABLE GOODS	396	339	0	57*	38	134	96	0	38*	7
TRANSPORTATION	481	414	13	54*	23	147	137	0	10*	14
COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	298	227	17	54*	13	130	104	5	21*	13
WHOLESALE TRADE	222	189	19	14*	21	99	90	0	9*	0
RETAIL TRADE	1452	1243	50	159*	145	544	470	11	63*	65
FIN, INS AND REAL ESTATE	1025	850	28	147*	106	580	512	5	63*	52
SERVICES	2531	2203	85	243*	163	1189	1067	36	86*	64
BUSINESS AND REPAIR	631	600	10	21*	13	252	238	5	9*	7
PERSONAL	843	664	46	133*	55	340	290	12	38*	16
MEDICAL AND HEALTH	313	252	15	46*	63	197	162	15	20*	26
EDUCATIONAL	109	99	10	0	0	54	50	4	0	0
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	89	79	10	0	0	45	41	4	0	0
GOVERNMENT	54	44	10	0	0	21	17	4	0	0
PRIVATE	35	35	0	0	0	24	24	0	0	0
OTHER EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED	20	20	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED	635	588	4	43*	32	346	327	0	19*	15
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	479	403	18	58*	31	198	172	0	26*	7
EMPLOYED BY CLASS OF WORKER										
AGRICULTURE, TOTAL	14	14	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	10	10	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
GOVERNMENT WORKER	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
SELF-EMPLOYED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NONAGRICULTURE INDUSTRIES, TOTAL	7304	6218	240	846*	586	3070	2697	57	316*	222
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	6036	5157	170	709*	516	2550	2256	39	255*	203
GOVERNMENT WORKER	848	695	54	99*	56	347	283	18	46*	19
FEDERAL	500	417	11	72*	49	194	164	0	30*	19
STATE	125	89	20	16*	0	74	44	14	16*	0
LOCAL	223	189	23	11*	7	79	75	4	0	0
SELF-EMPLOYED	411	357	16	38*	14	164	149	0	15*	0
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	9	9	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0

TABLE 11
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES	1,485	1,184	68	233*	189
LESS THAN $2,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	120	86	4	30*	15
$2,000 TO $2,999	158	118	12	28*	0
$3,000 TO $3,999	138	93	13	32*	11
$4,000 TO $4,999	104	76	18	10	7
$5,000 TO $5,999	126	101	0	25*	25
$6,000 TO $6,999	156	116	5	35*	24
$7,000 TO $7,999	136	112	0	24*	42
$8,000 TO $8,999	85	67	9	9*	22
$9,000 TO $9,999	67	58	0	9*	0
$10,000 TO $14,999	216	196	0	20*	28
$15,000 TO $24,999	148	130	7	11*	15
$25,000 AND OVER	31	31	0	0	0
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	6,618	7,017	4,277	5,660*	7,297
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	7,935	8,464	5,677	5,910*	7,565
TOTAL FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS	260	221	0	39	17
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	4,666	4,953	0	3,037	5,100
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD + OVER	11,469	10,209	379	881*	588
LESS THAN $1,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	1,267	1,067	59	161*	89
$1,000 TO $1,999	1,518	1,358	46	114*	56
$2,000 TO $2,999	1,936	1,710	104	122*	95
$3,000 TO $3,999	1,264	1,136	53	75*	56
$4,000 TO $4,999	951	845	22	84*	71
$5,000 TO $5,999	1,138	1,020	24	94*	71
$6,000 TO $6,999	945	823	25	97*	41
$7,000 TO $7,999	671	621	0	50*	56
$8,000 TO $8,999	597	509	32	56*	32
$9,000 TO $9,999	360	349	0	11*	6
$10,000 TO $14,999	493	467	9	17*	9
$15,000 AND OVER	309	304	5	0	6
MEDIAN INCOME	3,785	3,853	2,812	3,580*	3,964
MEAN INCOME	4,747	4,860	3,929	3,797*	4,140
TOTAL FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER	12,954	11,393	447	1,114*	777
MEDIAN INCOME	4,053	4,139	2,987	3,953*	4,852
MEAN INCOME	5,113	5,234	4,194	4,239*	4,973

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

TABLE 12
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD, AND RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL 2/
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

TYPE OF INCOME OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES 3/	1,485	1,184	68	233*	189
WITH EARNINGS	1,334	1,030	64	240*	190
MEAN EARNINGS	7,026	7,537	5,155	5,330*	6,380
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	348	308	7	33*	42
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	1,608	1,618	2,500	1,321*	504
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	188	146	19	23*	10
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,604	1,617	1,644	1,486*	1,950
WITH OTHER INCOME	511	461	7	43*	58
MEAN OTHER INCOME	3,034	3,304	1,050	463*	3,049
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER 3/	11,469	10,209	379	881*	588
WITH EARNINGS	7,565	6,667	255	643*	459
MEAN EARNINGS	5,323	5,445	4,671	4,316*	4,360
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	3,346	3,138	66	142*	102
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	1,210	1,221	954	1,080*	1,295
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,409	1,210	129	70*	46
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,101	1,098	1,155	1,038*	1,308
WITH OTHER INCOME	4,128	3,823	52	253*	110
MEAN OTHER INCOME	2,077	2,130	1,651	1,357*	2,191
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL (PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES)					
LESS THAN .50 OF POVERTY LEVEL	4.0	3.5	5.9	6.0*	3.2
.50 TO .74 OF POVERTY LEVEL	6.1	5.2	0.	12.4*	4.8
.75 TO .99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	4.6	3.9	17.6	4.3*	0.
1.00 TO 1.24 OF POVERTY LEVEL	6.7	5.9	0.	12.9*	0.
1.25 TO 1.49 OF POVERTY LEVEL	5.5	3.5	19.1	11.2*	5.8
1.50 TO 1.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	9.4	10.1	16.2	4.3*	3.7
2.00 TO 2.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	23.4	23.1	17.6	27.0*	31.7
3.00 OR MORE OF POVERTY LEVEL	40.3	44.8	23.5	21.9*	50.8

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATION CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 13
SELECTED POVERTY INDICATORS FOR PERSONS, FAMILIES,
AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS AND OVER,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	3,118	2,561	153	404*	169
PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS	21.0	20.0	27.6*	27.3*	17.0
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	29.1	32.9	13.1	11.1*	16.6
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	7.1	6.0	13.1	11.6*	0.
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	4.0	3.0	13.1	6.9*	0.
TOTAL LESS THAN .75 OF POVERTY LEVEL	2,236	1,823	91	322*	140
TOTAL LESS THAN 1.25 OF POVERTY LEVEL	4,466	3,706	220	540*	236
TOTAL FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	218	149	16	53*	15
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	14.7	12.6	23.5	22.7*	7.9
MEAN SIZE OF FAMILY	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.5*	2.0
MALE FAMILY HEAD	118	73	16	29*	15
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	69	35	16	18*	0
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	63	29	16	18*	0
FEMALE FAMILY HEAD	100	76	0	24*	0
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	81	57	0	24*	0
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	52	47	0	5*	0
FAMILY HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	5	5	0	0	0
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	1,643	1,619	2,006	1,601*	1,320
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	66.1	59.7	75.0	81.1*	100.0
MEAN EARNINGS	1,368	1,267	625	1,782*	1,320
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	7.3	10.7	0.	0. *	0.
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	1,218	1,218	0	0	0
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	31.2	34.2	75.0	9.4*	0.
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,741	1,678	2,050	1,649*	0
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	2,545	2,174	101	270*	139
PERCENT OF ALL UNREL. INDIVIDUALS 14 AND OVER	22.2	21.3	26.6	30.9*	23.6
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	35.0	38.0	19.8	16.7*	20.1
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	868	876	899	787*	786
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	39.0	37.5	53.5	45.2*	45.3
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	33.9	36.1	20.8	21.1*	19.4
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	14.7	14.0	45.5	8.5*	0.

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NON RELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATIONS CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 14
MEDIAN AND MEAN INCOME IN 1969 BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP 1/

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
INCOME					
MALE					
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	6,953	7,049	5,423	6,916*	7,375
MEAN	7,866	7,896	11,290	5,909*	6,822
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	5,973	6,219	5,538	3,772*	4,000
MEAN	6,148	6,262	6,376	5,057*	3,108
OPERATIVES, INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	5,758	5,555	8,099	7,333*	11,176
MEAN	5,559	5,514	5,127	6,222*	8,526
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM					
MEDIAN	3,397	3,257	2,791	6,174*	4,142
MEAN	4,153	4,101	2,765	4,936*	4,300
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS					
MEDIAN	0	0	0	0	0
MEAN	0	0	0	0	0
FARM LABORERS EXCEPT UNPAID AND FARM FOREMEN					
MEDIAN	1,500	1,500	0	0	0
MEAN	1,050	1,050	0	0	0
TOTAL MALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	5,619	5,853	3,745	4,893*	4,854
MEAN	6,072	6,324	5,054	4,571*	4,863
FEMALE					
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	5,323	5,405	5,000	3,441*	4,371
MEAN	4,881	5,028	3,250	3,540*	3,796
OPERATIVES INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	3,166	3,733	0	1,500*	0
MEAN	3,386	3,998	0	1,226*	0
TOTAL FEMALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	5,026	5,152	2,125	3,219*	4,141
MEAN	4,744	4,897	3,183	3,754*	3,576

1/ WITH EARNINGS

SUMMARY MANPOWER INDICATORS

FOR

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5

SUBDISTRICT C

NOTE -- AN ASTERISK (*) FOLLOWING A DATA ITEM INDICATES A DISCLOSURE SUPPRESSION. THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS DID NOT RELEASE DATA WHEN TOO FEW INDIVIDUALS WERE COUNTED IN A PARTICULAR CATEGORY IN ORDER TO PREVENT DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUALS. THE SUPPRESSED DATA IS COUNTED AS ZERO WHEN USED IN CALCULATIONS. THE ASTERISK WILL APPEAR WHEN A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN ANY NUMBER USED IN THE CALCULATION OF THE ITEM. FOR EXAMPLE, WHERE A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN A TOTAL, ALL PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM THAT TOTAL WILL SHOW THE SUPPRESSION ASTERISK.

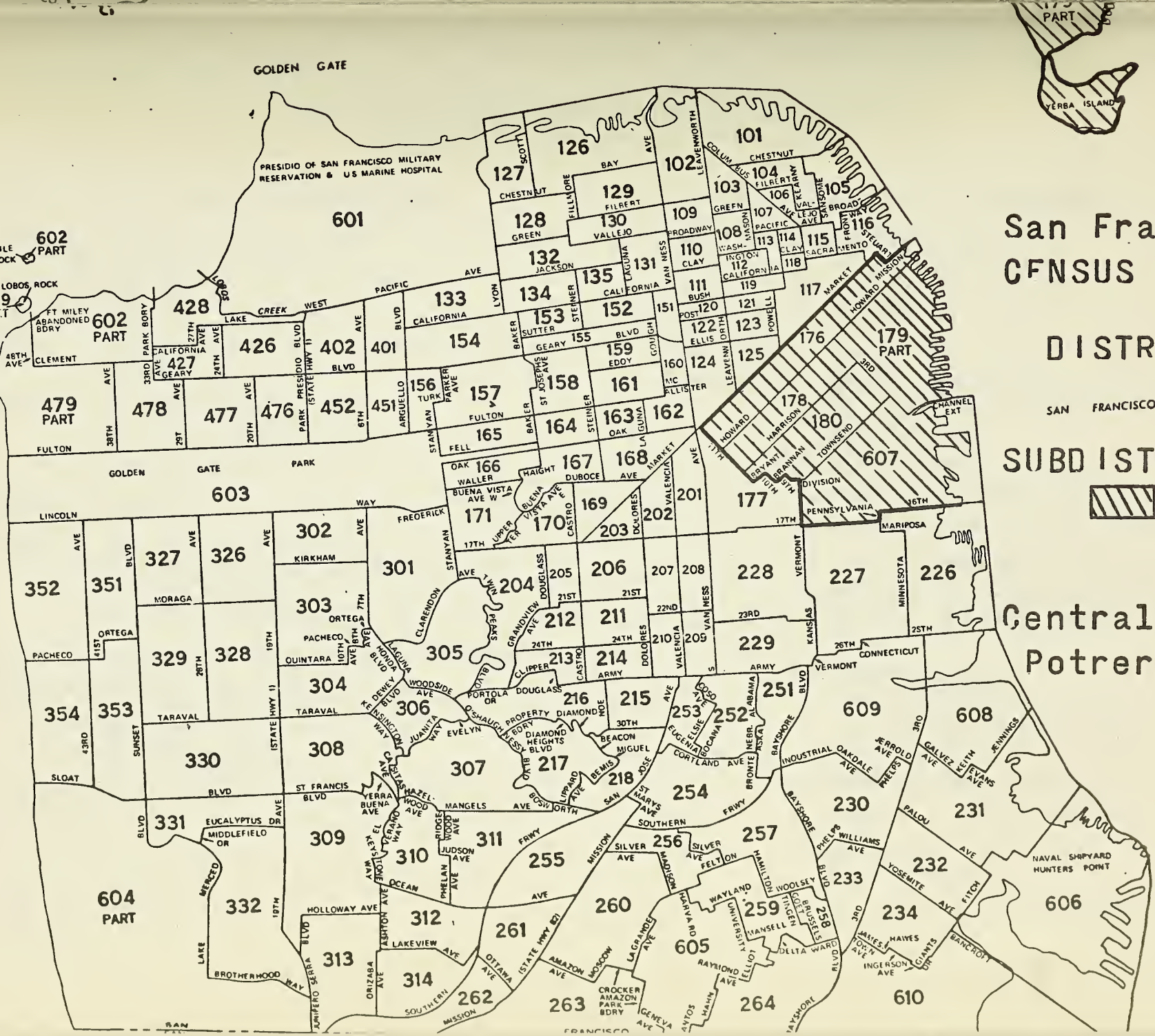
SPANISH AMERICAN -- IN 42 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THIS POPULATION IS IDENTIFIED AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE-; IN FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES, AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE OR SPANISH SURNAME-; AND IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES, AS -PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE-.

SPANISH AMERICANS ARE ALSO COUNTED IN THE RACIAL CATEGORIES AS WHITE, BLACK OR OTHER RACES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
DATA SYSTEMS AND REPORTS, REGION IX

IN COOPERATION WITH
OFFICE OF PLANNING, EVALUATION AND RESEARCH
MR. WILLIAM B. HEWITT, DIRECTOR

MANPOWER PACKAGE NO. 1
SECOND COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE
FOURTH COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE


San Francisco
CENSUS TRACTS
DISTRICT 5
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
SUBDISTRICT C
Central City/
Potrero Hill
GOLDEN GATE
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO MILITARY RESERVATION & U.S. MARINE HOSPITAL
YERBA ISLAND
NAVAL SHIPYARD HUNTERS POINT
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LOBOS ROCK
SEAL ROCKS
FT MILEY ABANDONED BDRY
GOLDEN GATE PARK
CHANNEL EXT

SAN FRANCISCO CENSUS TRACTS OF DISTRICTS AND SUBDISTRICTS
AGGREGATED FOR THE SUMMARY MANPOWER PACKAGE

DISTRICT 1		Western Addition, Haight Ashbury
SUBDISTRICT	A	133, 134, 135, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155
	B	157, 158, 164, 165, 167
	C	159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 168
	D	166, 171
DISTRICT 2		Hunters Point, Bayview, Ocean View, Merced, Ingleside
SUBDISTRICT	A	606, 608, 609, 231, 232
	B	230, 233, 234, 610
	C	257, 258, 259, 264, 605
	D	312, 313, 314
DISTRICT 3		Mission
SUBDISTRICT	A	169, 177, 201, 202, 203
	B	205, 206, 207, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214
	C	208, 209, 228, 229
	D	215, 251, 252, 253, 254
DISTRICT 4		Chinatown, North Beach, Inner Richmond
SUBDISTRICT	A	101, 104, 105, 106, 115, 116
	B	103, 107, 114, 118
	C	108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 119
	D	402, 451, 452, 476
DISTRICT 5		Central City, Potrero Hill
SUBDISTRICT	A	120, 122, 124
	B	117, 121, 123, 125
	C	176, 178, 179, 180, 607
	D	226, 227
DISTRICT 6		Western San Francisco
SUBDISTRICT	A	Marina, Pacific Heights, Inner Richmond 102, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 601, 401, 156
	B	Outer Richmond 602, 426, 427, 428, 477, 478, 479
	C	Golden Gate Park, Sunset, Great Highway 302, 303, 326, 327, 351, 352, 603
	D	Parkside, St. Francis Wood, Park Merced 304, 308, 309, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 353, 354, 604
	E	Parnassus Heights, Forest Hill, Sunnyside Diamond Heights 170, 204, 216, 217, 218, 301, 305, 306, 307, 310, 311
	F	Excelsior, Mission Terrace 255, 256, 260, 261, 262, 263
	G	Excelsior, Portola, Cayvga Park, Crocker Amazon 230, 233, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263

The availability of data from the 1970 Census of Population on computer tapes provides Census users with unique opportunities to tailor output to individual requirements and to execute the statistical operations necessary to sharpen the analysis of economic and social conditions in the United States.

The Manpower Administration has taken full advantage of the opportunities presented by the 1970 Census and of computer technology by compiling a series of reports based on information contained in the second and fourth count summary tapes. These reports, which include much unpublished data, were prepared cooperatively by Federal, State, and local research personnel. They are specially geared to the informational needs of manpower program managers and staff specialists, manpower planners, and research workers in human resource programs. The use of computers permitted the creation of manpower profiles for administrative areas; thus, in addition to the usual geography--States, counties, cities, etc.——the reports in this series also include information on Department of Labor's administrative areas and those of State Employment Security agencies and other associated organizations.

The major reports prepared from the second and fourth count summary tapes are:

1. Summary Manpower Indicators
2. Detailed Manpower Indicators
3. Inter-Area Manpower Comparisons
4. Manpower Indicator Atlas

The reports were planned and written in the Manpower Administration, Region IX Data Systems and Reports Division, Walter Postle, Chief, in cooperation with staff of the Employment Security research and analysis staffs in Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada.

Special thanks are due to Susan Holland, Economist in the Region IX-X Office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who prepared the bulk of the Summary Manpower Indicators report; to Bruce Bargmeyer, Manpower Development Specialist in the Region IX Data Systems and Reports Division, who worked tirelessly in bringing this project to completion; to William Grannell, Research Analyst in the California Department of Human Resources Development who made substantial contributions to the inter-area comparison report; to Susan Wisler, Manpower Economist in the Nevada Employment Security Department; to Richard Froncek of the Arizona Employment Security Commission and Fred Pang, Research Statistician in the Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Out thanks are also due to Carl Quong and his expert staff in the Applications Programming Group of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, who prepared the computer programs for this project.

Floyd E Edwards

FLOYD E. EDWARDS
Regional Manpower Administrator
Region IX, San Francisco
June 1972

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MANPOWER PROFILE

RACIAL AND ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 17,495* WITH A RACIAL COMPOSITION OF WHITES, 12,412* (70.9* PERCENT); BLACKS, 2,234 (12.8* PERCENT); OTHER RACES, 2,849* (16.3* PERCENT). THE SPANISH AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP (ALSO COUNTED PRIMARILY IN THE WHITE RACE, BUT INCLUDES SOME BLACKS AND OTHER RACES) ACCOUNTED FOR 2,383* (13.6* PERCENT OF THE POPULATION). PERSONS OF FOREIGN STOCK MADE UP 5,345* (30.6* PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

AGE

ONE HALF OF THE MALE WHITE POPULATION WAS BELOW 29.0* YEARS OLD, COMPARED WITH 36.0 YEARS FOR MALE BLACKS, 29.4* YEARS FOR MALES IN OTHER RACES, AND 25.3* YEARS FOR MALE SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE RESPECTIVE MEDIAN AGES FOR FEMALES WERE--WHITE 25.9* YEARS, BLACK 28.5 YEARS, OTHER RACES 26.1* YEARS AND SPANISH-AMERICANS 23.4* YEARS. SOME 12,530* (71.6* PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION) WERE IN THE PRIME WORKING AGE GROUP, 16 TO 64 YEARS OLD. PERSONS OVER 65 ACCOUNTED FOR 1,820* (10.4* PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN THIS AREA WAS 4,668* COMPRISED OF 2,836* (60.8* PERCENT) WHITES, 810 (17.4* PERCENT) BLACKS, 1,022* (21.9* PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 715* (15.3* PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE TOTAL LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE WAS 60.3* PERCENT.
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA TOTALED 3,936* WITH 2,357* (59.9* PERCENT) WHITES AT WORK, 633(16.1* PERCENT) BLACKS, 946* (24.0* PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 675* (17.1* PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE LARGEST NUMBER OF JOBS OCCURRED IN THE FOLLOWING FOUR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS --

SERVICES
RETAIL TRADE
MANUFACTURING
TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS EMPLOYED 594* PERSONS IN NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS, 15.1* PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYED IN THE AREA.

THE OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS EMPLOYING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUP WERE --

	ALL RACES	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH-AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, NUMBER	3,936*	2,357*	633	946*	675*
HORIZONTAL PERCENT	100.0	59.9*	16.1*	24.0*	17.1*
VERTICAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	34.4*	36.8*	19.3*	38.5*	37.0*
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	33.2*	37.3	38.5*	19.2*	30.8*
SERVICE WORKERS	31.1*	24.9*	38.2*	41.9*	32.1*
FARM WORKERS	1.3*	0.9*	3.9	0.4*	0.0*

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN LOW PAY AND LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS WAS 29.2* PERCENT FOR WHITES, 41.1 PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 32.8* PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 28.7* PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

UNEMPLOYMENT TOTALED 732* OR 15.7* PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. APRIL 1970 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUPS WERE--WHITES, 16.9* PERCENT; BLACKS 21.9 PERCENT; OTHER RACES, 7.4* PERCENT; SPANISH-AMERICANS, 5.6* PERCENT. PERSONS OVER 16 YEARS OLD NOT IN THE ARMED FORCES, NOT AT WORK AND NOT LOOKING FOR WORK TOTALED 5,697*. OF THESE 17.3* PERCENT WERE IN INSTITUTIONS AND 5.1* PERCENT WERE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL. THERE WERE 1,277* PERSONS IN THE AREA BETWEEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WHO WERE DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED.

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS

DURING THE CALENDER YEAR 1969, ONE HALF OF THE FAMILIES IN THE AREA RECEIVED UNDER $6,631* PER YEAR. SOME 380* (19.8* PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES) RECEIVED LESS THAN THE POVERTY LEVEL WHILE 160* (8.4* PERCENT) RECEIVED MORE THAN $15,000. IN 1969, ONE HALF OF THE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED LESS THAN $2,533*; 1,866* (33.3* PERCENT OF THESE INDIVIDUALS) WERE BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, WHILE 148* (1.6* PERCENT) HAD INCOMES OVER $15,000.
MEDIAN WHITE FAMILY INCOME WAS $6,715* COMPARED WITH $5,166 FOR BLACKS, $7,791* FOR OTHER RACES, AND $7,777* FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY RECEIVED A MEAN INCOME OF $1,661* IN 1969; 22.6* PERCENT OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES RECEIVED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME. OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES, 234* (61.6* PERCENT) WERE HEADED BY WOMEN.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN POVERTY WAS 3,327* (25.3* PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS).
THE 'NEAR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 125 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL TOTALED 4,641* (35.3* PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS) WHILE THE 'POOR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 75 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL NUMBERED 2,379* (18.1* PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS).

VETERANS

AMONG MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 3,299* (29.5* PERCENT) WERE VETERANS. MEN WHO SERVED DURING THE VIETNAM WAR PERIOD NUMBERED 406*; DURING THE KOREAN CONFLICT, 610*. SOME 185* HAD SERVED IN BOTH KOREA AND WORLD WAR II.
SERVICE IN PREVIOUS PERIODS ACCOUNTED FOR 2,098* VETERANS.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OVER 25 YEARS OLD, 5,267* (53.6* PERCENT) HAD LESS THAN A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION. HOWEVER, 46.4* PERCENT HAD GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL AND 7.1* PERCENT WERE COLLEGE GRADUATES. ONE HALF OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP HAD AT LEAST 11.6* YEARS OF EDUCATION, COMPARED WITH 11.3 YEARS FOR BLACKS, 10.7* YEARS FOR OTHER RACES AND 10.7* YEARS FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATES FOR PERSONS 16-21 YEARS OLD WERE 10.7* PERCENT FOR THE WHITE POPULATION, 25.1 PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 40.8* PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 22.8* PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS. OF THE POPULATION 16-21 YEARS OLD, SOME 2,806* (85.3* PERCENT) WERE NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL; OF THIS TOTAL 2,206* WERE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND 600* WERE SCHOOL DROPOUTS. ABOUT 9.7* PERCENT OF THE GRADUATES AND 28.3* PERCENT OF THE DROPOUTS WERE UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/17/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

TABLE 1
POPULATION BY RACE, ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND AGE
(SECOND COUNT DATA)1/

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICT C

RACIAL GROUP

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THIS AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 17,349 COMPOSED OF 5,351 (30.8 PERCENT) RACIAL MINORITIES (BLACK AND OTHER RACES) AND 11,998 (69.2 PERCENT WHITES. THE SPANISH-AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP, WHICH CAN INCLUDE WHITES, BLACKS OR OTHER RACES, ACCOUNTED FOR 2,383* (13.7* PERCENT) OF THE POPULATION. THE AREA'S POPULATION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH RACIAL GROUP -

	NUMBER			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (VERTICAL)			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (HORIZONTAL)		
RACIAL GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL ALL RACES	17,349	12,659	4,690	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	73.0	27.0
WHITE	11,998	9,244	2,754	69.2	73.0	58.7	100.0	77.0	23.0
BLACK	2,359	1,601	758	13.6	12.6	16.2	100.0	67.9	32.1
AMERICAN-INDIAN	191	139	52	1.1	1.1	1.1	100.0	72.8	27.2
JAPANESE	76	33	43	0.4	0.3	0.9	100.0	43.4	56.6
CHINESE	158	91	67	0.9	0.7	1.4	100.0	57.6	42.4
FILIPINO	2,112	1,237	875	12.2	9.8	18.7	100.0	58.6	41.4
HAWAIIAN	66	39	27	0.4	0.3	0.6	100.0	59.1	40.9
KOREAN	12	8	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	66.7	33.3
OTHER	377	267	110	2.2	2.1	2.3	100.0	70.8	29.2
ETHNIC GROUP (4TH COUNT DATA)									
SPANISH-AMERICAN	2,383*	1,450*	933*	13.7*	11.5*	19.9*	100.0	60.8*	39.2*

AGE

ONE-HALF THE POPULATION OF THIS AREA WAS BELOW 29.0 YEARS OF AGE. THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS. AGE DISTRIBUTION IS ONLY AVAILABLE IN THE SECOND COUNT BY TOTAL, WHITE, BLACK AND OTHER RACES. THE AGES SHOWN ARE AS OF APRIL 1970.

AGE GROUP	TOTAL	PERCENT	WHITE	PERCENT	BLACK	PERCENT	OTHER RACES	PERCENT
TOTAL	17,349	100.0	11,998	100.0	2,350*	100.0*	3,001*	100.0*
UNDER 6 YEARS	1,259	7.3	734	6.1	184*	7.8*	341*	11.4*
6-9 YEARS	1,049	6.0	665	5.5	120*	5.1*	264*	8.8*
10-11 YEARS	386	2.2	234	1.9	54*	2.3*	98*	3.3*
12-13 YEARS	313	1.8	199	1.7	48*	2.0*	66*	2.2*
14-15 YEARS	262	1.5	143	1.2	45*	1.9*	74*	2.5*
16 YEARS AND OVER	14,282	82.3	10,146	84.6	1,924*	81.9*	2,212*	73.7*
16-21 YEARS	3,295	19.0	2,566	21.4	341*	14.5*	388*	12.9*
22-44 YEARS	5,839	33.7	3,797	31.6	935*	39.8*	1,107*	36.9*
40 YEARS AND OVER	6,150	35.4	4,395	36.6	845*	36.0*	910*	30.3*
45 YEARS AND OVER	5,148	29.7	3,783	31.5	648*	27.6*	717*	23.9*
50 YEARS AND OVER	4,233	24.4	3,181	26.5	466*	19.8*	586*	19.5*
55 YEARS AND OVER	3,407	19.6	2,631	21.9	294*	12.5*	482*	16.1*
60 YEARS AND OVER	2,609	15.0	2,047	17.1	194*	8.3*	368*	12.3*
65 YEARS AND OVER	1,797	10.4	1,474	12.3	115*	4.9*	208*	6.9*

1/ DATA ON THIS TABLE IS FROM 100 PERCENT COUNT. ALL OTHER TABLES ARE CENSUS 20, 15, AND 5 PERCENT SAMPLE DATA.

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LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICT C

TABLE 2
TOTAL POPULATION
BY AGE, SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL AGES	17495*	12774*	9577*	1531	1666*	1450*	4721*	2835*	703	1183*	933*
UNDER 10 YEARS	2184*	1139*	693*	115	331*	270*	1045*	641*	121	283*	232*
10 TO 13 YEARS	677*	355*	230*	49	76*	72*	322*	212*	37	73*	66*
14 TO 15 YEARS	284*	95*	61*	7	27*	35*	189*	121*	33	35*	56*
16 TO 17 YEARS	252*	165*	94*	50	21*	36*	87*	39*	13	35*	23*
18 TO 19 YEARS	1298*	1133*	995*	77	61*	101*	165*	83*	39	43*	33*
20 TO 21 YEARS	1741*	1560*	1360*	106	94*	115*	181*	126*	10	45*	38*
22 TO 24 YEARS	1224*	986*	800*	77	109*	88*	238*	145*	35	58*	41*
25 TO 34 YEARS	2658*	1795*	1308*	245	242*	218*	863*	511*	128	224*	147*
35 TO 44 YEARS	2102*	1545*	970*	354	221*	173*	557*	285*	88	184*	105*
45 TO 54 YEARS	1731*	1370*	1003*	266	101*	148*	361*	167*	97	97*	82*
55 TO 64 YEARS	1524*	1196*	922*	85	189*	94*	328*	205*	44	79*	60*
65 YEARS AND OVER	1820*	1435*	1141*	100	194*	100*	385*	300*	58	27*	50*
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	14350*	11185*	8593*	1360	1232*	1073*	3165*	1861*	512	792*	579*
16 TO 21 YEARS	3291*	2858*	2449*	233	176*	252*	433*	248*	62	123*	94*
16 TO 64 YEARS	12530*	9750*	7452*	1260	1038*	973*	2780*	1561*	454	765*	529*
45 YEARS AND OVER	5075*	4001*	3066*	451	484*	342*	1074*	672*	199	203*	192*
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
TOTAL, ALL AGES	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0	100.0*	100.0*
UNDER 10 YEARS	12.5*	8.9*	7.2*	7.5	19.9*	18.6*	22.1*	22.6*	17.2	23.9*	24.9*
10 TO 13 YEARS	3.9*	2.8*	2.4*	3.2	4.6*	5.0*	6.8*	7.5*	5.3	6.2*	7.1*
14 TO 15 YEARS	1.6*	.7*	.6*	.5	1.6*	2.4*	4.0*	4.3*	4.7	3.0*	6.0*
16 TO 17 YEARS	1.4*	1.3*	1.0*	3.3	1.3*	2.5*	1.8*	1.4*	1.8	3.0*	2.5*
18 TO 19 YEARS	7.4*	8.9*	10.4*	5.0	3.7*	7.0*	3.5*	2.9*	5.5	3.6*	3.5*
20 TO 21 YEARS	10.0*	12.2*	14.2*	6.9	5.6*	7.9*	3.8*	4.4*	1.4	3.8*	4.1*
22 TO 24 YEARS	7.0*	7.7*	8.4*	5.0	6.5*	6.1*	5.0*	5.1*	5.0	4.9*	4.4*
25 TO 34 YEARS	15.2*	14.1*	13.7*	16.0	14.5*	15.0*	18.3*	18.0*	18.2	18.9*	15.8*
35 TO 44 YEARS	12.0*	12.1*	10.1*	23.1	13.3*	11.9*	11.8*	10.1*	12.5	15.6*	11.3*
45 TO 54 YEARS	9.9*	10.7*	10.5*	17.4	6.1*	10.2*	7.6*	5.9*	13.8	8.2*	8.8*
55 TO 64 YEARS	8.7*	9.4*	9.6*	5.6	11.3*	6.5*	6.9*	7.2*	6.3	6.7*	6.4*
65 YEARS AND OVER	10.4*	11.2*	11.9*	6.5	11.6*	6.9*	8.2*	10.6*	8.3	2.3*	5.4*
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	82.0*	87.6*	89.7*	88.8	73.9*	74.0*	67.0*	65.6*	72.8	66.9*	62.1*
16 TO 21 YEARS	18.8*	22.4*	25.6*	15.2	10.6*	17.4*	9.2*	8.7*	8.8	10.4*	10.1*
16 TO 64 YEARS	71.6*	76.3*	77.8*	82.3	62.3*	67.1*	58.9*	55.1*	64.6	64.7*	56.7*
45 YEARS AND OVER	29.0*	31.3*	32.0*	29.5	29.1*	23.6*	22.7*	23.7*	28.3	17.2*	20.6*
MEDIAN AGE	28.9*	30.1*	29.0*	36.0	29.4*	25.3*	26.5*	25.9*	28.5	26.1*	23.4*

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TABLE 3
SPANISH INDICATORS, ORIGIN OF FOREIGN STOCK 1/,
VETERAN STATUS AND MOBILITY,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICT C

SPANISH INDICATORS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 2/	1,335*	1,315*	0	20*	1,335*
PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE	30*	30*	0	0	30*
PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	1,495*	1,304*	31	160*	1,495*
PERSONS OF SPANISH SURNAME,NOT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	888*	193*	0	695*	888*
TOTAL FOREIGN STOCK 1/	5,345*	2,936*	97	2,312*	1,635*
EUROPE	1,646*	1,589*	51	6*	85*
ASIA	2,437*	216*	0	2,221*	767*
CHINA	128*	8*	0	120*	0
JAPAN	119*	61*	0	58*	0
OTHER ASIA	2,190*	147*	0	2,043*	767*
CANADA	202*	202*	0	0	0
MEXICO	640*	634*	0	6*	626*
OTHER AMERICA	162*	128*	34	0	112*
ALL OTHER AND NOT REPORTED	258*	167*	12	79*	45*
VETERAN STATUS, MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER					
TOTAL MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	11,185*	8,593*	1,360	1,232*	1,073*
CURRENTLY IN ARMED FORCES	3,893*	3,555*	160	178*	187*
VETERAN	3,299*	2,353*	591	355*	271*
VIETNAM	406*	280*	65	61*	25*
KOREA	610*	402*	151	57*	55*
KOREA AND WORLD WAR II	185*	118*	41	26*	3*
OTHER SERVICE	2,098*	1,553*	334	211*	188*
NONVETERAN	3,955*	2,657*	580	718*	615*
VIETNAM VETERANS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL MALES	3.6*	3.3*	4.8	5.0*	2.3*
RESIDENCE IN 1965,					
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1970	16,432*	11,804*	2,107	2,521*	2,170*
SAME HOUSE	3,013*	2,090*	506	417*	611*
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN U.S.	9,043*	6,965*	1,143	935*	963*
SAME COUNTY	2,602*	1,484*	562	556*	492*
DIFFERENT COUNTY	6,441*	5,481*	581	379*	471*
SAME STATE	2,298*	1,955*	219	124*	218*
DIFFERENT STATE	4,143*	3,526*	362	255*	253*
ABROAD	1,417*	430*	17	970*	377*
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	2,959*	2,319*	441	199*	219*

1/ FOREIGN BORN OR OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE.
2/ BASED ON SELF-IDENTIFICATION. THIS CLASSIFICATION IS INDEPENDENT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE AND SURNAME COUNTS

TABLE 4
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	12,821*	8,360*	1,803	2,658*	2,087*
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	6,906*	4,975*	1,114	817*	750*
FAMILY HEAD	1,915*	1,116*	288	511*	392*
MALE	1,592*	905*	232	455*	295*
FEMALE	323*	211*	56	56*	97*
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL FAMILY HEADS	16.9*	18.9*	19.4	11.0*	24.7*
PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL 1/	4,991*	3,859*	826	306*	358*
MALE	4,322*	3,397*	636	289*	308*
FEMALE	669	462	190	17	50
WIFE OF HEAD	1,508*	854*	198	456*	303*
CHILD OF HEAD	3,632*	2,189*	436	1,007*	879*
OTHER RELATIVE OF HEAD	434*	127*	35	272*	70*
NONRELATIVE OF HEAD (INCLUDES ROOMER,FRIEND,ETC.)	341*	215*	20	106*	85*
POPULATION PER HOUSEHOLD	1.9*	1.7*	1.6	3.3*	2.8*
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS	4,682*	4,060*	431	191*	298*
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	987*	639*	287	61*	147*
MALE	919*	610*	259	50*	132*
FEMALE	68*	29*	28	11*	15*
IN ROOMING HOUSE	34*	23*	0	11*	7*
IN MILITARY BARRACKS	3,373*	3,126*	134	113*	135*
IN COLLEGE DORMITORY	0	0	0	0	0
IN OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	288*	272*	10	6*	9*
FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN AND TYPE					
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1,272*	789*	156	327*	265*
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	66.4*	70.7*	54.2	64.0*	67.6*
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	1,017*	616*	110	291*	206*
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	10*	6*	0	4*	0
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	245*	167*	46	32*	59*
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	827*	507*	91	229*	164*
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	43.2*	45.4*	31.6	44.8*	41.8*
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	639*	385*	57	197*	121*
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	4*	0	0	4*	0
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	184*	122*	34	28*	43*
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS					
TOTAL PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS	3,397*	2,091*	425	881*	790*
PERCENT LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS	74.2*	73.3*	51.1	87.4*	71.4*
PERCENT LIVING WITH ONE PARENT	20.7*	21.0*	38.8	11.0*	21.6*
PERCENT LIVING WITH NEITHER PARENT	5.2*	5.6*	10.1	1.6*	7.0*

1/ A HOUSEHOLD HEAD LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

TABLE 5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS BY AGE,
AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS AGE 25 + OVER		TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
ELEMENTARY	0-4 YEARS	778*	411*	131	236*	196*
	5-7 YEARS	1,245*	765*	228	252*	107*
	8 YEARS	1,044*	812*	133	99*	84*
HIGH SCHOOL	1-3 YEARS	2,200*	1,580*	371	249*	293*
	4 YEARS	2,700*	1,850*	490	360*	246*
COLLEGE	1-3 YEARS	1,172*	896*	103	173*	143*
	4 YEARS OR MORE	696*	498*	9	189*	108*
PERCENT WITH LESS THAN 8 YEARS		20.6*	17.3*	24.5	31.3*	25.7*
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		46.4*	47.6*	41.1	46.3*	42.2*
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		7.1*	7.3*	.6	12.1*	9.2*
MEDIAN YEARS COMPLETED		11.5*	11.6*	11.3	10.7*	10.7*
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS 18-24 YEARS OLD						
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		71.7*	74.5*	69.8	49.5*	49.8*
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		3.1*	2.9*	0.	7.1*	3.4*
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY AGE						
TOTAL ENROLLED, 14-34 YEARS OLD		950*	619*	96	235*	208*
14-15 YEARS		242*	172*	17	53*	91*
16-21 YEARS		484*	288*	74	122*	79*
16-17 YEARS		178*	75*	45	58*	37*
18-19 YEARS		223*	155*	20	48*	32*
20-21 YEARS		83*	58*	9	16*	10*
22-24 YEARS		124*	93*	0	31*	17*
25-34 YEARS		100*	66*	5	29*	21*
PERCENT OF POPULATION IN SCHOOL, BY AGE						
TOTAL, 14-34 YEARS		12.7*	11.0*	11.7	23.6*	22.3*
14-15 YEARS		85.2*	94.5*	42.5	85.5*	100.0*
16-21 YEARS		14.7*	10.7*	25.1	40.8*	22.8*
16-17 YEARS		70.6*	56.4*	71.4	103.6*	62.7*
18-19 YEARS		17.2*	14.4*	17.2	46.2*	23.9*
20-21 YEARS		4.8*	3.9*	7.8	11.5*	6.5*
22-24 YEARS		10.1*	9.8*	0.	18.6*	13.2*
25-34 YEARS		3.8*	3.6*	1.3	6.2*	5.8*
TOTAL MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS OF COLLEGE COMPLETED 1/		8,775*	6,781*	1,277	717*	516*
WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING		3,438*	2,688*	482	268*	165*
PERCENT OF 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS COLLEGE		39.2*	39.6*	37.7	37.4*	32.0*

1/ BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

TABLE 6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL BOTH SEXES, 16 YEARS AND OVER	14,350*	10,454*	1,872	2,024*	1,652*
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	8,653*	6,470*	983	1,200*	902*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	60.3*	61.9*	52.5	59.3*	54.6*
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	4,668*	2,836*	810	1,022*	715*
EMPLOYED	3,936*	2,357*	633	946*	675*
UNEMPLOYED	732*	479*	177	76*	40*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	15.7*	16.9*	21.9	7.4*	5.6*
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	5,697*	3,984*	889	824*	750*
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	987*	639*	287	61*	147*
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	289*	114*	54	121*	55*
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	2,824*	1,960*	408	456*	410*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	1,277*	964*	266	47*	63*
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	1,597*	1,271*	140	186*	138*
TOTAL MALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	11,185*	8,593*	1,360	1,232*	1,073*
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	7,520*	5,855*	805	860*	664*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	67.2*	68.1*	59.2	69.8*	61.9*
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3,627*	2,300*	645	682*	477*
EMPLOYED	3,000*	1,890*	490	620*	442*
UNEMPLOYED	627*	410*	155	62*	35*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	17.3*	17.8*	24.0	9.1*	7.3*
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	3,665*	2,738*	555	372*	409*
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	919*	610*	259	50*	132*
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	188*	90*	43	55*	37*
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	1,314*	1,047*	167	100*	152*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	922*	724*	173	25*	22*
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	1,244*	991*	86	167*	88*
TOTAL FEMALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	3,165*	1,861*	512	792*	579*
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1,133*	615*	178	340*	238*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	35.8*	33.0*	34.8	42.9*	41.1*
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,041*	536*	165	340*	238*
EMPLOYED	936*	467*	143	326*	233*
UNEMPLOYED	105*	69*	22	14*	5*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	10.1*	12.9*	13.3	4.1*	2.1*
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,032*	1,246*	334	452*	341*
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	68*	29*	28	11*	15*
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	101*	24*	11	66*	18*
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	1,510*	913*	241	356*	258*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	355*	240*	93	22*	41*
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	353*	280*	54	19*	50*

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SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
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TABLE 7
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SCHOOL COMPLETION FOR 16-21 YEAR OLDS,
AND BY DISABILITY STATUS FOR 16-64 YEAR OLDS,
BY SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	MALES					FEMALES				
16-21 YEAR OLDS NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL	2507*	2242*	159	106*	202*	299*	200*	44	55*	65*
NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	516*	407*	50	59*	113*	84*	48*	24	12*	16*
PERCENT OF ALL 16-21 YEAR OLDS	18.1*	16.6*	21.5	33.5*	44.8*	19.4*	19.4*	38.7	9.8*	17.0*
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	416*	324*	33	59*	68*	14*	7*	0	7*	0
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	100*	83*	17	0	45*	70*	41*	24	5*	16*
PERCENT OF NONHIGH SCHOOL GRADS.	19.4*	20.4*	34.0	0. *	39.8*	83.3*	85.4*	100.0	41.7*	100.0*
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	1991*	1835*	109	47*	89*	215*	152*	20	43*	49*
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	1853*	1756*	50	47*	67*	140*	119*	9	12*	26*
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	138*	79*	59	0	22*	75*	33*	11	31*	23*
PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	6.9*	4.3*	54.1	0. *	24.7*	34.9*	21.7*	55.0	72.1*	46.9*
16-64 YEAR OLDS NOT INMATES AND NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 1/ TOTAL	8212*	6516*	978	718*	356*	2175*	1124*	449	602*	269*
NOT DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	6526*	5132*	721	673*	292*	1742*	832*	330	580*	202*
IN LABOR FORCE	6199*	4944*	656	599*	270*	753*	325*	165	263*	110*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	95.0*	96.3*	91.0	89.0*	92.5*	43.2*	39.1*	50.0	45.3*	54.5*
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	1686*	1384*	257	45*	64*	433*	292*	119	22*	67*
IN LABOR FORCE	764*	660*	84	20*	42*	78*	52*	26	0	26*
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	45.3*	47.7*	32.7	44.4*	65.6*	18.0*	17.8*	21.8	0. *	38.8*
EMPLOYED	575*	493*	62	20*	42*	52*	26*	26	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	189*	167*	22	0	0	26*	26*	0	0	26*
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	24.7*	25.3*	26.2	0. *	0. *	33.3*	50.0*	0.	0.	100.0*
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	922*	724*	173	25*	22*	355*	240*	93	22*	41*
ABLE TO WORK	205*	205*	0	0	0	44*	22*	0	22*	0
UNABLE TO WORK	717*	519*	173	25*	22*	311*	218*	93	0	41*
DISABLED MORE THAN 6 MONTHS	717*	519*	173	25*	22*	265*	197*	68	0	41*
PERCENT OF UNABLE TO WORK	100.0*	100.0*	100.0	100.0*	100.0*	85.2*	90.4*	73.1	0.	100.0*

1/ TABLE BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

TABLE 8

WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 FOR MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE AND WEEKS WORKED	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER											
50-52 WEEKS	4333*	3847*	3025*	344	478*	395*	486*	254*	94	138*	106*
40-49 WEEKS	1918*	1721*	1186*	274	261*	170*	197*	111*	17	69*	43*
27-39 WEEKS	1259*	1108*	888*	130	90*	97*	151*	83*	34	34*	13*
14-26 WEEKS	1161*	887*	662*	190	35*	37*	274*	164*	30	80*	50*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	1142*	787*	656*	83	48*	106*	355*	194*	51	110*	78*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	4537*	2835*	2176*	339	320*	268*	1702*	1055*	286	361*	289*
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	30.2*	34.4*	35.2*	25.3	38.8*	36.8*	15.4*	13.6*	18.4	17.4*	18.3*
40-49 WEEKS	13.4*	15.4*	13.8*	20.1	21.2*	15.8*	6.2*	6.0*	3.3	8.7*	7.4*
27-39 WEEKS	8.8*	9.9*	10.3*	9.6	7.3*	9.0*	4.8*	4.5*	6.6	4.3*	2.2*
14-26 WEEKS	8.1*	7.9*	7.7*	14.0	2.8*	3.4*	8.7*	8.8*	5.9	10.1*	8.6*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	8.0*	7.0*	7.6*	6.1	3.9*	9.9*	11.2*	10.4*	10.0	13.9*	13.5*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	31.6*	25.3*	25.3*	24.9	26.0*	25.0*	53.8*	56.7*	55.9	45.6*	49.9*
TOTAL, 16-24 YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	1456*	1307*	1159*	52	96*	93*	149*	101*	19	29*	18*
40-49 WEEKS	838*	813*	692*	58	63*	36*	25*	22*	3	0	0
27-39 WEEKS	544*	503*	457*	30	16*	33*	41*	20*	18	3*	0
14-26 WEEKS	501*	405*	345*	55	5*	20*	96*	69*	3	24*	35*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	433*	327*	281*	29	17*	50*	106*	58*	6	42*	21*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	743*	489*	315*	86	88*	108*	254*	123*	48	83*	61*
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	32.2*	34.0*	35.7*	16.8	33.7*	27.4*	22.2*	25.7*	19.6	16.0*	13.3*
40-49 WEEKS	18.6*	21.1*	21.3*	18.7	22.1*	10.6*	3.7*	5.6*	3.1	0. *	0. *
27-39 WEEKS	12.0*	13.1*	14.1*	9.7	5.6*	9.7*	6.1*	5.1*	18.6	1.7*	0. *
14-26 WEEKS	11.1*	10.5*	10.6*	17.7	1.8*	5.9*	14.3*	17.6*	3.1	13.3*	25.9*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	9.6*	8.5*	8.6*	9.4	6.0*	14.7*	15.8*	14.8*	6.2	23.2*	15.6*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	16.5*	12.7*	9.7*	27.7	30.9*	31.8*	37.9*	31.3*	49.5	45.9*	45.2*
TOTAL, 25-** YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	2725*	2411*	1759*	284	368*	290*	314*	138*	71	105*	81*
40-49 WEEKS	1004*	858*	462*	206	190*	134*	146*	63*	14	69*	43*
27-39 WEEKS	669*	585*	415*	100	70*	64*	84*	45*	16	23*	13*
14-26 WEEKS	623*	449*	302*	123	24*	17*	174*	91*	27	56*	15*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	644*	406*	324*	54	28*	56*	238*	130*	40	68*	48*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	2178*	1197*	941*	183	73*	72*	981*	598*	176	207*	167*
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	34.7*	40.8*	41.9*	29.9	48.9*	45.8*	16.2*	13.0*	20.6	19.9*	22.1*
40-49 WEEKS	12.8*	14.5*	11.0*	21.7	25.2*	21.2*	7.5*	5.9*	4.1	13.1*	11.7*
27-39 WEEKS	8.5*	9.9*	9.9*	10.5	9.3*	10.1*	4.3*	4.2*	4.7	4.4*	3.5*
14-26 WEEKS	7.9*	7.6*	7.2*	12.9	3.2*	2.7*	9.0*	8.5*	7.8	10.6*	4.1*
13 WEEKS OR LESS	8.2*	6.9*	7.7*	5.7	3.7*	8.8*	12.3*	12.2*	11.6	12.9*	13.1*
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	27.8*	20.3*	22.4*	19.3	9.7*	11.4*	50.6*	56.1*	51.2	39.2*	45.5*

** FOR MALES, 25-64 YEARS OLD. FOR FEMALES, 25-59 YEARS OLD

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

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SUBDISTRICT C

TABLE 9
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER	3936*	2357*	633	946*	675*	936*	467*	143	326*	233*
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	5.8*	6.6*	1.9	6.6*	5.9*	9.4*	12.2*	4.9	7.4*	8.2*
ENGINEERS **	.3*	.3*	0.	.7*	1.8*	0. *	0. *	0.	0. *	0. *
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	.3*	0. *	1.1	.5*	0. *	1.3*	0. *	4.9	1.5*	0. *
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	.8*	.7*	0.	1.6*	2.1*	3.4*	3.6*	0.	4.6*	6.0*
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	4.4*	5.6*	.8	3.7*	2.1*	4.7*	8.6*	0.	1.2*	2.1*
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	4.4*	4.6*	6.3	2.7*	3.6*	3.7*	7.5*	0.	0. *	5.2*
SALARIED **	3.3*	3.4*	4.4	2.3*	2.4*	0. *	0. *	0.	0. *	0. *
SELF-EMPLOYED **	1.1*	1.2*	1.9	.4*	1.2*	0. *	0. *	0.	0. *	0. *
SALES WORKERS	3.5*	4.7*	3.3	.4*	1.0*	6.4*	10.3*	5.6	1.2*	3.0*
RETAIL STORES	2.5*	3.1*	3.3	.4*	1.0*	6.4*	10.3*	5.6	1.2*	3.0*
OTHER SALES WORKERS	1.0*	1.7*	0.	0. *	0. *	0. *	0. *	0.	0. *	0. *
CLERICAL WORKERS	20.7*	20.9*	7.7	28.8*	26.5*	38.0*	38.3*	16.8	46.9*	36.1*
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	2.2*	1.9*	1.9	3.2*	3.6*	6.9*	6.6*	8.4	6.7*	7.3*
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	18.5*	19.0*	5.8	25.6*	23.0*	31.1*	31.7*	8.4	40.2*	28.8*
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	8.8*	10.5*	5.8	6.4*	9.5*	0. *	0. *	0.	0. *	0. *
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	2.7*	3.8*	0.	1.8*	4.0*	0. *	0. *	0.	0. *	0. *
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	1.6*	1.8*	1.4	1.3*	2.1*	0. *	0. *	0.	0. *	0. *
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	.3*	0. *	1.9	0. *	0. *	0. *	0. *	0.	0. *	0. *
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	4.1*	4.9*	2.5	3.4*	3.4*	0. *	0. *	0.	0. *	0. *
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	9.9*	9.7*	14.2	7.5*	12.6*	10.8*	10.3*	10.5	11.7*	11.2*
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	1.3*	.5*	2.8	2.3*	.9*	.7*	0. *	0.	2.1*	0. *
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	2.7*	2.3*	4.1	2.6*	5.0*	6.1*	8.1*	0.	5.8*	8.2*
NONMANUFACTURING	5.9*	6.9*	7.3	2.5*	6.7*	4.0*	2.1*	10.5	3.7*	3.0*
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	4.5*	6.0*	1.4	2.9*	1.5*	.4*	0. *	0.	1.2*	0. *
NONFARM LABORERS	10.0*	11.1*	17.1	2.4*	7.3*	0. *	0. *	0.	0. *	0. *
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	29.6*	24.0*	33.0	41.4*	32.1*	26.4*	18.0*	44.8	30.4*	36.5*
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	19.2*	16.2*	14.8	29.5*	21.5*	15.6*	12.6*	32.2	12.6*	14.6*
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1.9*	1.4*	6.2	0. *	1.2*	0. *	0. *	0.	0. *	0. *
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	8.6*	6.4*	12.0	11.9*	9.5*	10.8*	5.4*	12.6	17.8*	21.9*
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1.5*	.9*	5.2	.4*	0. *	4.8*	3.4*	17.5	1.2*	0. *
FARM WORKERS 1/	1.3*	.9*	3.9	.4*	0. *	0. *	0. *	0.	0. *	0. *
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	32.0*	29.2*	41.1	32.8*	28.7*	20.4*	16.1*	49.7	13.8*	14.6*

** NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.
1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.
2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

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MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/17/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICT C

TABLE 10
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER, TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, ALL INDUSTRIES	3936*	2357*	633	946*	675*	936*	467*	143	326*	233*
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	69*	36*	29	4*	0	0*	0*	0	0*	0
MINING	6	6	0	0	0	0*	0*	0	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	205*	132*	31	42*	44*	13*	13*	0	0*	0*
MANUFACTURING	436*	264*	81	91*	101*	69*	43*	0	26*	19*
DURABLE GOODS	165*	83*	36	46*	51*	7*	0*	0	7*	0*
NONDURABLE GOODS	271*	181*	45	45*	50*	62*	43*	0	19*	19*
TRANSPORTATION	343*	250*	52	41*	49*	0*	0*	0	0*	0*
COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	212*	169*	24	19*	0	27*	22*	0	5*	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	151*	116*	21	14*	15*	15*	11*	0	4*	0*
RETAIL TRADE	656*	416*	76	164*	131*	185*	128*	14	43*	55*
FIN, INS AND REAL ESTATE	250*	80*	44	126*	74*	135*	43*	0	92*	53*
SERVICES	1426*	788*	265	373*	223*	434*	167*	119	148*	93*
BUSINESS AND REPAIR	327*	202*	82	43*	37*	46*	16*	7	23*	10*
PERSONAL	466*	259*	101	106*	45*	148*	49*	67	32*	22*
MEDICAL AND HEALTH	202*	39*	44	119*	56*	84*	15*	26	43*	29*
EDUCATIONAL	119*	70*	19	30*	27*	99*	50*	19	30*	27*
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	108*	63*	19	26*	21*	95*	50*	19	26*	21*
GOVERNMENT	80*	35*	19	26*	21*	80*	35*	19	26*	21*
PRIVATE	28*	28*	0	0	0	15*	15*	0	0	0
OTHER EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED	11*	7*	0	4*	6*	4*	0*	0	4*	6*
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED	312*	218*	19	75*	58*	57*	37*	0	20*	5*
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	182*	100*	10	72*	38*	58*	40*	10	8*	13*
EMPLOYED BY CLASS OF WORKER										
AGRICULTURE, TOTAL	69*	36*	29	4*	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	44*	11*	29	4*	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOVERNMENT WORKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SELF-EMPLOYED	20*	20*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	5*	5*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NONAGRICULTURE INDUSTRIES, TOTAL	3867*	2321*	604	942*	675*	936*	467*	143	326*	233*
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	3127*	1913*	478	736*	534*	691*	327*	95	269*	188*
GOVERNMENT WORKER	594*	312*	97	185*	133*	233*	132*	48	53*	45*
FEDERAL	312*	191*	40	81*	52*	121*	80*	27	14*	19*
STATE	98*	23*	29	46*	28*	52*	17*	21	14*	8*
LOCAL	184*	98*	28	58*	53*	60*	35*	0	25*	18*
SELF-EMPLOYED	134*	92*	29	13*	8*	4*	4*	0	0	0
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	12*	4*	0	8*	0	8*	4*	0	4*	0

TABLE 11
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES	1,915*	1,116*	288	511*	392*
LESS THAN $2,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	183*	134*	6	43*	24*
$2,000 TO $2,999	162*	80*	60	22*	31*
$3,000 TO $3,999	152*	74*	44	34*	46*
$4,000 TO $4,999	114*	50*	29	35*	18*
$5,000 TO $5,999	183*	117*	30	36*	21*
$6,000 TO $6,999	259*	144*	58	57*	21*
$7,000 TO $7,999	160*	104*	20	36*	45*
$8,000 TO $8,999	85*	73*	0	12*	48*
$9,000 TO $9,999	124*	71*	6	47*	32*
$10,000 TO $14,999	333*	147*	35	151*	85*
$15,000 TO $24,999	144*	106*	0	38*	21*
$25,000 AND OVER	16*	16*	0	0	0
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	6,631*	6,715*	5,166	7,791*	7,777*
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	7,435*	7,586*	5,454	8,223*	7,809*
TOTAL FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS	323*	211*	56	56	97*
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	2,825*	2,940*	2,354	2,861	4,563*
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD + OVER	8,980*	7,448*	990	542*	576*
LESS THAN $1,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	1,505*	1,147*	232	126*	141*
$1,000 TO $1,999	1,993*	1,723*	166	104*	81*
$2,000 TO $2,999	1,860*	1,630*	161	69*	131*
$3,000 TO $3,999	946*	795*	88	63*	42*
$4,000 TO $4,999	642*	506*	92	44*	25*
$5,000 TO $5,999	524*	431*	62	31*	42*
$6,000 TO $6,999	412*	334*	56	22*	22*
$7,000 TO $7,999	338*	257*	60	21*	3*
$8,000 TO $8,999	178*	139*	9	30*	39*
$9,000 TO $9,999	147*	111*	17	19*	30*
$10,000 TO $14,999	287*	241*	33	13*	11*
$15,000 AND OVER	148*	134*	14	0	9*
MEDIAN INCOME	2,533*	2,523*	2,602	2,594*	2,503*
MEAN INCOME	3,388*	3,400*	3,338	3,316*	3,418*
TOTAL FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER	10,895*	8,564*	1,278	1,053*	968*
MEDIAN INCOME	2,873*	2,747*	3,106	4,829*	3,863*
MEAN INCOME	4,100*	3,946*	3,815	5,697*	5,196*

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

TABLE 12
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD, AND RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL 2/
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

TYPE OF INCOME OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES 3/	1,915*	1,116*	288	511*	392*
WITH EARNINGS	1,687*	971*	240	476*	356*
MEAN EARNINGS	7,608*	7,751*	5,782	8,238*	8,038*
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	205*	115*	31	59*	47*
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	1,537*	1,469*	1,014	1,945*	1,382*
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	213*	118*	70	25*	35*
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,834*	1,736*	2,157	1,389*	2,069*
WITH OTHER INCOME	466*	328*	8	130*	86*
MEAN OTHER INCOME	1,497*	1,726*	50	1,009*	723*
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER 3/	8,980*	7,448*	990	542*	576*
WITH EARNINGS	6,480*	5,414*	712	354*	381*
MEAN EARNINGS	3,818*	3,773*	4,029*	4,116*	4,549*
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	1,584*	1,363*	100	121*	76*
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	1,204*	1,212*	925	1,352*	1,038*
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,501*	1,166*	270	65*	88*
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	991*	1,013*	934	836*	994*
WITH OTHER INCOME	1,914*	1,748*	82	84*	53*
MEAN OTHER INCOME	1,198*	1,182*	1,258	1,455*	1,308*
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL (PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES)					
LESS THAN .50 OF POVERTY LEVEL	9.3*	11.3*	3.5	8.4*	8.4*
.50 TO .74 OF POVERTY LEVEL	5.0*	4.7*	10.4	2.5*	1.0*
.75 TO .99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	5.5*	4.7*	10.1	4.7*	8.9*
1.00 TO 1.24 OF POVERTY LEVEL	7.5*	7.9*	8.0	6.5*	6.4*
1.25 TO 1.49 OF POVERTY LEVEL	10.0*	10.0*	9.0	10.6*	12.2*
1.50 TO 1.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	20.2*	20.8*	27.1	15.1*	11.2*
2.00 TO 2.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	22.9*	18.1*	25.7	31.9*	26.5*
3.00 OR MORE OF POVERTY LEVEL	19.5*	22.5*	6.3	20.4*	25.3*

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATION CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 13
SELECTED POVERTY INDICATORS FOR PERSONS, FAMILIES,
AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS AND OVER,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	3,327*	2,208*	647	472*	445*
PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS	25.3*	25.5*	35.7	17.6*	21.2*
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	13.6*	16.3*	6.8	10.4*	9.0*
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	26.5*	21.6*	32.6	40.7*	42.0*
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	11.0*	8.3*	15.9	16.5*	20.2*
TOTAL LESS THAN .75 OF POVERTY LEVEL	2,379*	1,552*	486	341*	258*
TOTAL LESS THAN 1.25 OF POVERTY LEVEL	4,641*	3,194*	803	644*	628*
TOTAL FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	380*	231*	69	80*	72*
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	19.8*	20.7*	24.0	15.7*	18.4*
MEAN SIZE OF FAMILY	3.8*	3.6*	4.5	4.1*	4.1*
MALE FAMILY HEAD	146*	82*	23	41*	22*
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	95*	46*	13	36*	18*
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	63*	41*	8	14*	7*
FEMALE FAMILY HEAD	234*	149*	46	39*	50*
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	222*	141*	46	35*	45*
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	174*	104*	39	31*	40*
FAMILY HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	9*	9*	0	0	0
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	1,661*	1,398*	2,441	1,746*	2,226*
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	51.1*	47.2*	42.0	70.0*	73.6*
MEAN EARNINGS	2,210*	2,032*	2,660	2,325*	1,672*
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	3.7*	3.9*	7.2	0. *	0. *
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	778*	683*	950	0	0
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	22.6*	19.9*	49.3	7.5*	27.8*
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	2,040*	1,732*	2,538	1,583*	2,669*
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	1,866*	1,385*	334	147*	147*
PERCENT OF ALL UNREL. INDIVIDUALS 14 AND OVER	33.3*	32.0*	39.0	34.3*	33.3*
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	23.1*	24.4*	13.2	33.3*	27.2*
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	897*	920*	835	816*	766*
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	34.1*	33.2*	40.7	27.2*	27.2*
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	24.0*	26.4*	10.8	31.3*	21.8*
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	38.5*	37.2*	51.5	21.8*	40.8*

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NON RELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATIONS CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 14
MEDIAN AND MEAN INCOME IN 1969 BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP 1/

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
INCOME					
MALE					
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	6,147*	7,795*	4,699	4,657*	4,115*
MEAN	7,095*	8,392*	5,147	4,805*	4,708*
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	6,624*	5,999*	5,899	6,961*	8,781*
MEAN	6,992*	7,296*	6,045	6,643*	8,713*
OPERATIVES, INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	6,264*	5,848*	6,613	6,555*	8,124*
MEAN	6,455*	6,491*	6,241	6,594*	6,176*
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM					
MEDIAN	4,500*	4,260*	4,540	5,136*	5,944*
MEAN	4,781*	4,430*	5,478	4,846*	7,490*
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS					
MEDIAN	0	0	0	0	0
MEAN	0	0	0	0	0
FARM LABORERS EXCEPT UNPAID AND FARM FOREMEN					
MEDIAN	1,571*	3,899*	785	3,500*	0
MEAN	2,244*	4,092*	971	3,049*	0
TOTAL MALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	5,107*	5,128*	4,831	5,300*	5,766*
MEAN	5,313*	5,393*	4,956	5,367*	5,948*
FEMALE					
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	3,370*	2,000*	2,454	4,383*	3,799*
MEAN	3,129*	2,767*	2,135	3,802*	3,209*
OPERATIVES INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	2,882*	3,833*	2,833	1,500*	4,285*
MEAN	3,172*	4,125*	3,850	2,040*	3,924*
TOTAL FEMALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	2,945*	2,426*	2,699	3,450*	3,452*
MEAN	2,985*	2,932*	2,595	3,269*	3,275*

1/ WITH EARNINGS

SUMMARY MANPOWER INDICATORS

FOR

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5

SUBDISTRICT D

NOTE -- AN ASTERISK (*) FOLLOWING A DATA ITEM INDICATES A DISCLOSURE SUPPRESSION. THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS DID NOT RELEASE DATA WHEN TOO FEW INDIVIDUALS WERE COUNTED IN A PARTICULAR CATEGORY IN ORDER TO PREVENT DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUALS. THE SUPPRESSED DATA IS COUNTED AS ZERO WHEN USED IN CALCULATIONS. THE ASTERISK WILL APPEAR WHEN A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN ANY NUMBER USED IN THE CALCULATION OF THE ITEM. FOR EXAMPLE, WHERE A SUPPRESSION OCCURRED IN A TOTAL, ALL PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM THAT TOTAL WILL SHOW THE SUPPRESSION ASTERISK.

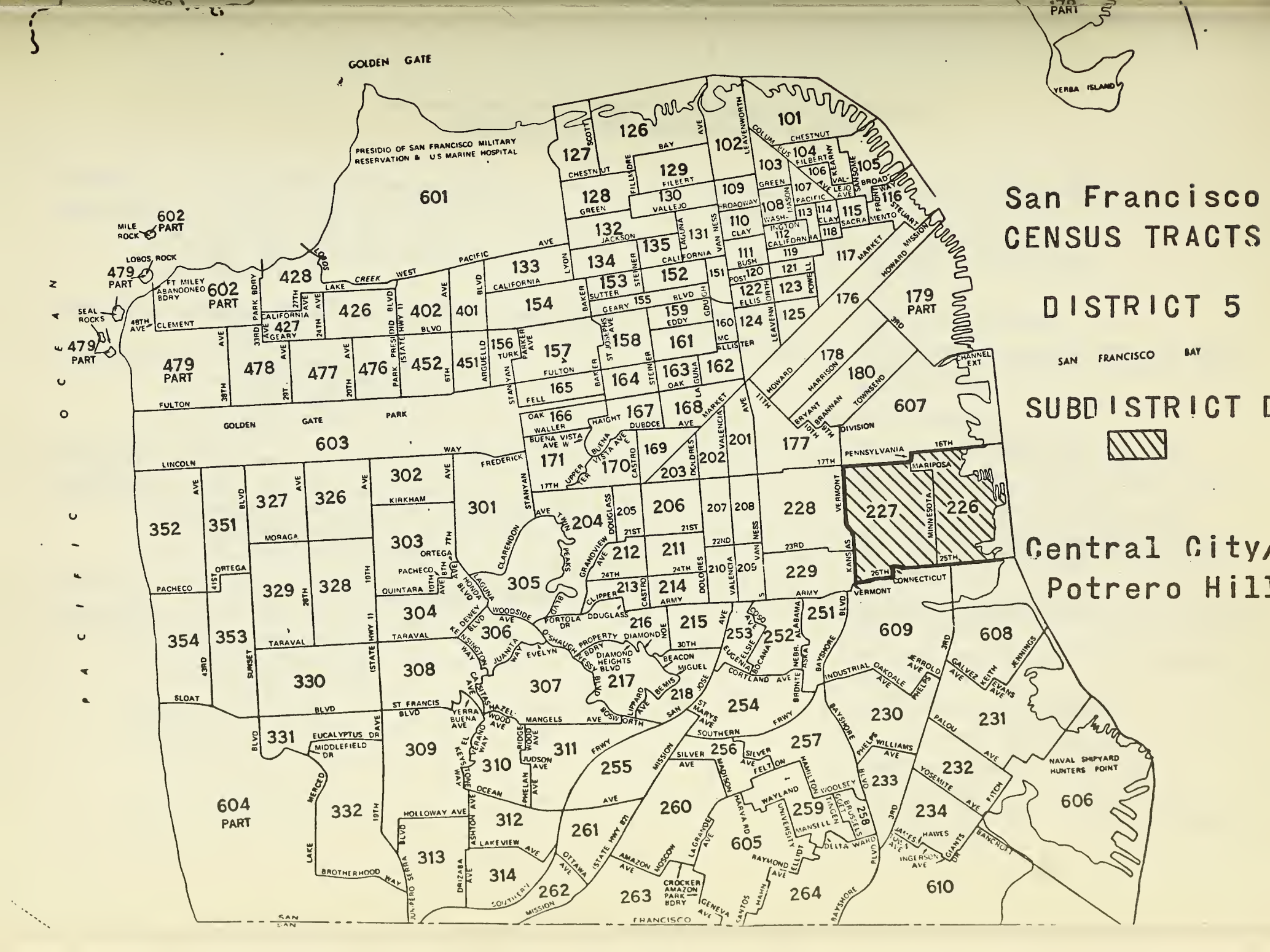
SPANISH AMERICAN -- IN 42 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THIS POPULATION IS IDENTIFIED AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE-; IN FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES, AS -PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE OR SPANISH SURNAME-; AND IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES, AS -PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE-.

SPANISH AMERICANS ARE ALSO COUNTED IN THE RACIAL CATEGORIES AS WHITE, BLACK OR OTHER RACES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
DATA SYSTEMS AND REPORTS, REGION IX

IN COOPERATION WITH
OFFICE OF PLANNING, EVALUATION AND RESEARCH
MR. WILLIAM B. HEWITT, DIRECTOR

MANPOWER PACKAGE NO. 1
SECOND COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE
FOURTH COUNT (POPULATION) SUMMARY TAPE


San Francisco
CENSUS TRACTS
DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICT D
Central City/
Potrero Hill
GOLDEN GATE
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO MILITARY RESERVATION & U.S. MARINE HOSPITAL
YERBA ISLAND
PACIFIC OCEAN
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
NAVAL SHIPYARD HUNTERS POINT
MILE ROCK
LOBOS ROCK
SEAL ROCKS
GOLDEN GATE PARK
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SAN FRANCISCO CENSUS TRACTS OF DISTRICTS AND SUBDISTRICTS
AGGREGATED FOR THE SUMMARY MANPOWER PACKAGE

DISTRICT 1 Western Addition, Haight Ashbury

SUBDISTRICT A 133, 134, 135, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155
B 157, 158, 164, 165, 167
C 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 168
D 166, 171

DISTRICT 2 Hunters Point, Bayview, Ocean View, Merced, Ingleside

SUBDISTRICT A 606, 608, 609, 231, 232
B 230, 233, 234, 610
C 257, 258, 259, 264, 605
D 312, 313, 314

DISTRICT 3 Mission

SUBDISTRICT A 169, 177, 201, 202, 203
B 205, 206, 207, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214
C 208, 209, 228, 229
D 215, 251, 252, 253, 254

DISTRICT 4 Chinatown, North Beach, Inner Richmond

SUBDISTRICT A 101, 104, 105, 106, 115, 116
B 103, 107, 114, 118
C 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 119
D 402, 451, 452, 476

DISTRICT 5 Central City, Potrero Hill

SUBDISTRICT A 120, 122, 124
B 117, 121, 123, 125
C 176, 178, 179, 180, 607
D 226, 227

DISTRICT 6 Western San Francisco

SUBDISTRICT A Marina, Pacific Heights, Inner Richmond
102, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 601, 401, 156

B Outer Richmond

602, 426, 427, 428, 477, 478, 479

C Golden Gate Park, Sunset, Great Highway

302, 303, 326, 327, 351, 352, 603

D Parkside, St. Francis Wood, Park Merced
304, 308, 309, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 353, 354, 604

E Parnassus Heights, Forest Hill, Sunnyside Diamond Heights

170, 204, 216, 217, 218, 301, 305, 306, 307, 310, 311

F Excelsior, Mission Terrace

255, 256, 260, 261, 262, 263

G Excelsior, Portola, Cayvga Park, Crocker Amazon

230, 233, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263

The availability of data from the 1970 Census of Population on computer tapes provides Census users with unique opportunities to tailor output to individual requirements and to execute the statistical operations necessary to sharpen the analysis of economic and social conditions in the United States.

The Manpower Administration has taken full advantage of the opportunities presented by the 1970 Census and of computer technology by compiling a series of reports based on information contained in the second and fourth count summary tapes. These reports, which include much unpublished data, were prepared cooperatively by Federal, State, and local research personnel. They are specially geared to the informational needs of manpower program managers and staff specialists, manpower planners, and research workers in human resource programs. The use of computers permitted the creation of manpower profiles for administrative areas; thus, in addition to the usual geography--States, counties, cities, etc.——the reports in this series also include information on Department of Labor's administrative areas and those of State Employment Security agencies and other associated organizations.

The major reports prepared from the second and fourth count summary tapes are:

1. Summary Manpower Indicators
2. Detailed Manpower Indicators
3. Inter-Area Manpower Comparisons
4. Manpower Indicator Atlas

The reports were planned and written in the Manpower Administration, Region IX Data Systems and Reports Division, Walter Postle, Chief, in cooperation with staff of the Employment Security research and analysis staffs in Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada.

Special thanks are due to Susan Holland, Economist in the Region IX-X Office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who prepared the bulk of the Summary Manpower Indicators report; to Bruce Bargmeyer, Manpower Development Specialist in the Region IX Data Systems and Reports Division, who worked tirelessly in bringing this project to completion; to William Grannell, Research Analyst in the California Department of Human Resources Development who made substantial contributions to the inter-area comparison report; to Susan Wisler, Manpower Economist in the Nevada Employment Security Department; to Richard Froncek of the Arizona Employment Security Commission and Fred Pang, Research Statistician in the Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Out thanks are also due to Carl Quong and his expert staff in the Applications Programming Group of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, who prepared the computer programs for this project.

Floyd E Edwards

FLOYD E. EDWARDS
Regional Manpower Administrator
Region IX, San Francisco
June 1972

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/17/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICT D

MANPOWER PROFILE

RACIAL AND ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 9,945 WITH A RACIAL COMPOSITION OF WHITES, 6,334 (63.7 PERCENT); BLACKS, 3,079 (31.0 PERCENT); OTHER RACES, 532 (5.3 PERCENT). THE SPANISH AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP (ALSO COUNTED PRIMARILY IN THE WHITE RACE, BUT INCLUDES SOME BLACKS AND OTHER RACES) ACCOUNTED FOR 1,861 (18.7 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION). PERSONS OF FOREIGN STOCK MADE UP 3,195 (32.1 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

AGE

ONE HALF OF THE MALE WHITE POPULATION WAS BELOW 30.8 YEARS OLD, COMPARED WITH 14.6 YEARS FOR MALE BLACKS, 27.0 YEARS FOR MALES IN OTHER RACES, AND 25.4 YEARS FOR MALE SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE RESPECTIVE MEDIAN AGES FOR FEMALES WERE--WHITE 32.8 YEARS, BLACK 19.9 YEARS, OTHER RACES 24.0 YEARS AND SPANISH-AMERICANS 22.1 YEARS. SOME 6,157 (61.9 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION) WERE IN THE PRIME WORKING AGE GROUP, 16 TO 64 YEARS OLD. PERSONS OVER 65 ACCOUNTED FOR 803 (8.1 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN THIS AREA WAS 4,019 COMPRISED OF 3,015 (75.0 PERCENT) WHITES, 809 (20.1 PERCENT) BLACKS, 195 (4.9 PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 789 (19.6 PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE TOTAL LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE WAS 58.4 PERCENT.
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA TOTALED 3,702 WITH 2,817 (76.1 PERCENT) WHITES AT WORK, 698(18.9 PERCENT) BLACKS, 187 (5.1 PERCENT) OTHER RACES, AND 747 (20.2 PERCENT) SPANISH-AMERICANS. THE LARGEST NUMBER OF JOBS OCCURRED IN THE FOLLOWING FOUR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS --

SERVICES
MANUFACTURING
RETAIL TRADE
FIN, INS AND REAL ESTATE

FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS EMPLOYED 732 PERSONS IN NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS, 19.8 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYED IN THE AREA.

THE OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS EMPLOYING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUP WERE --

	ALL RACES	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH-AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, NUMBER	3,702	2,817	698	187	747
HORIZONTAL PERCENT	100.0	76.1	18.9	5.1	20.2
VERTICAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	54.6*	57.9*	45.3	40.1*	43.1
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	30.3*	30.2	30.9*	29.9*	40.3*
SERVICE WORKERS	15.1*	11.9*	23.8*	29.9*	16.6*
FARM WORKERS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN LOW PAY AND LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS WAS 12.0 PERCENT FOR WHITES, 20.2 PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 31.0 PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 18.5 PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

UNEMPLOYMENT TOTALED 317 OR 7.9 PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. APRIL 1970 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUPS WERE--WHITES, 6.6 PERCENT; BLACKS 13.7 PERCENT; OTHER RACES, 4.1 PERCENT; SPANISH-AMERICANS, 5.3 PERCENT. PERSONS OVER 16 YEARS OLD NOT IN THE ARMED FORCES, NOT AT WORK AND NOT LOOKING FOR WORK TOTALED 2,895. OF THESE 0.0 PERCENT WERE IN INSTITUTIONS AND 15.5 PERCENT WERE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL. THERE WERE 587 PERSONS IN THE AREA BETWEEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WHO WERE DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED.

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS

DURING THE CALENDER YEAR 1969, ONE HALF OF THE FAMILIES IN THE AREA RECEIVED UNDER $8,208 PER YEAR. SOME 506 (21.2 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES) RECEIVED LESS THAN THE POVERTY LEVEL WHILE 454 (19.0 PERCENT) RECEIVED MORE THAN $15,000. IN 1969, ONE HALF OF THE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED LESS THAN $4,487; 494 (27.3 PERCENT OF THESE INDIVIDUALS) WERE BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, WHILE 72 (4.0 PERCENT) HAD INCOMES OVER $15,000. MEDIAN WHITE FAMILY INCOME WAS $9,368 COMPARED WITH $4,789 FOR BLACKS, $9,583 FOR OTHER RACES, AND $9,237 FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY RECEIVED A MEAN INCOME OF $1,688 IN 1969; 58.7 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES RECEIVED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME. OF THE POVERTY FAMILIES, 378 (74.7 PERCENT) WERE HEADED BY WOMEN.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN POVERTY WAS 2,312 (23.2 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS).
THE 'NEAR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 125 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL TOTALED 2,695 (27.1 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS) WHILE THE 'POOR POOR' PERSONS WITH INCOME LESS THAN 75 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL NUMBERED 1,762 (17.7 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS).

VETERANS

AMONG MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1,441 (42.6 PERCENT) WERE VETERANS. MEN WHO SERVED DURING THE VIETNAM WAR PERIOD NUMBERED 348; DURING THE KOREAN CONFLICT, 218. SOME 62 HAD SERVED IN BOTH KOREA AND WORLD WAR II. SERVICE IN PREVIOUS PERIODS ACCOUNTED FOR 813 VETERANS.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OVER 25 YEARS OLD, 2,617 (48.4 PERCENT) HAD LESS THAN A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION. HOWEVER, 51.6 PERCENT HAD GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL AND 16.1 PERCENT WERE COLLEGE GRADUATES. ONE HALF OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP HAD AT LEAST 12.5 YEARS OF EDUCATION, COMPARED WITH 11.4 YEARS FOR BLACKS, 11.8 YEARS FOR OTHER RACES AND 10.7 YEARS FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATES FOR PERSONS 16-21 YEARS OLD WERE 52.2 PERCENT FOR THE WHITE POPULATION, 36.1 PERCENT FOR BLACKS, 33.9 PERCENT FOR OTHER RACES, AND 54.2 PERCENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS. OF THE POPULATION 16-21 YEARS OLD, SOME 553 (54.6 PERCENT) WERE NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL; OF THIS TOTAL 303 WERE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND 250 WERE SCHOOL DROPOUTS. ABOUT 47.2 PERCENT OF THE GRADUATES AND 65.6 PERCENT OF THE DROPOUTS WERE UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE.

TABLE 1
POPULATION BY RACE, ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND AGE
(SECOND COUNT DATA)1/

RACIAL GROUP

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THIS AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 9,945 COMPOSED OF 3,630 (36.5 PERCENT) RACIAL MINORITIES (BLACK AND OTHER RACES) AND 6,315 (63.5 PERCENT WHITES. THE SPANISH-AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP, WHICH CAN INCLUDE WHITES, BLACKS OR OTHER RACES, ACCOUNTED FOR 1,861 (18.7 PERCENT) OF THE POPULATION. THE AREA'S POPULATION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH RACIAL GROUP -

	NUMBER			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (VERTICAL)			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (HORIZONTAL)		
RACIAL GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL ALL RACES	9,945	4,886	5,059	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	49.1	50.9
WHITE	6,315	3,230	3,085	63.5	66.1	61.0	100.0	51.1	48.9
BLACK	3,079	1,391	1,688	31.0	28.5	33.4	100.0	45.2	54.8
AMERICAN-INDIAN	45	21	24	0.5	0.4	0.5	100.0	46.7	53.3
JAPANESE	44	18	26	0.4	0.4	0.5	100.0	40.9	59.1
CHINESE	111	62	49	1.1	1.3	1.0	100.0	55.9	44.1
FILIPINO	156	68	88	1.6	1.4	1.7	100.0	43.6	56.4
HAWAIIAN	37	17	20	0.4	0.3	0.4	100.0	45.9	54.1
KOREAN	19	11	8	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	57.9	42.1
OTHER	139	68	71	1.4	1.4	1.4	100.0	48.9	51.1
ETHNIC GROUP (4TH COUNT DATA)									
SPANISH-AMERICAN	1,861	925	936	18.7	18.9	18.5	100.0	49.7	50.3

AGE

ONE-HALF THE POPULATION OF THIS AREA WAS BELOW 27.1 YEARS OF AGE. THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS. AGE DISTRIBUTION IS ONLY AVAILABLE IN THE SECOND COUNT BY TOTAL, WHITE, BLACK AND OTHER RACES. THE AGES SHOWN ARE AS OF APRIL 1970.

AGE GROUP	TOTAL	PERCENT	WHITE	PERCENT	BLACK	PERCENT	OTHER RACES	PERCENT
TOTAL	9,945	100.0	6,315	100.0	3,079	100.0	551	100.0
UNDER 6 YEARS	1,173	11.8	538	8.5	566	18.4	69	12.5
6-9 YEARS	952	9.6	403	6.4	505	16.4	44	8.0
10-11 YEARS	348	3.5	148	2.3	186	6.0	14	2.5
12-13 YEARS	335	3.4	144	2.3	169	5.5	22	4.0
14-15 YEARS	330	3.3	138	2.2	172	5.6	20	3.6
16 YEARS AND OVER	6,965	70.0	5,006	79.3	1,572	51.1	387	70.2
16-21 YEARS	953	9.6	527	8.3	333	10.8	93	16.9
22-44 YEARS	3,357	33.8	2,265	35.9	910	29.6	182	33.0
40 YEARS AND OVER	3,170	31.9	2,583	40.9	449	14.6	138	25.0
45 YEARS AND OVER	2,655	26.7	2,214	35.1	329	10.7	112	20.3
50 YEARS AND OVER	2,144	21.6	1,842	29.2	224	7.3	78	14.2
55 YEARS AND OVER	1,649	16.6	1,436	22.7	151	4.9	62	11.3
60 YEARS AND OVER	1,193	12.0	1,054	16.7	94	3.1	45	8.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	801	8.1	730	11.6	42	1.4	29	5.3

1/ DATA ON THIS TABLE IS FROM 100 PERCENT COUNT. ALL OTHER TABLES ARE CENSUS 20, 15, AND 5 PERCENT SAMPLE DATA.

TABLE 2
TOTAL POPULATION
BY AGE, SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL AGES	9945	4886	3239	1391	256	925	5059	3095	1688	276	936
UNDER 10 YEARS	1936	971	402	506	63	170	965	411	491	63	232
10 TO 13 YEARS	714	370	202	156	12	75	344	145	182	17	58
14 TO 15 YEARS	335	161	45	106	10	19	174	70	94	10	50
16 TO 17 YEARS	290	148	72	71	5	26	142	96	23	23	28
18 TO 19 YEARS	321	152	102	50	0	35	169	94	59	16	27
20 TO 21 YEARS	402	189	120	59	10	72	213	104	104	5	72
22 TO 24 YEARS	537	266	210	40	16	57	271	199	66	6	41
25 TO 34 YEARS	1713	876	660	173	43	165	837	502	275	60	163
35 TO 44 YEARS	1040	526	367	112	47	103	514	287	181	46	62
45 TO 54 YEARS	1051	532	458	51	23	95	519	382	112	25	91
55 TO 64 YEARS	803	370	298	57	15	51	433	361	67	5	64
65 YEARS AND OVER	803	325	303	10	12	57	478	444	34	0	48
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	6960	3384	2590	623	171	661	3576	2469	921	186	596
16 TO 21 YEARS	1013	489	294	180	15	133	524	294	186	44	127
16 TO 64 YEARS	6157	3059	2287	613	159	604	3098	2025	887	186	548
45 YEARS AND OVER	2657	1227	1059	118	50	203	1430	1187	213	30	203
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
TOTAL, ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 10 YEARS	19.5	19.9	12.4	36.4	24.6	18.4	19.1	13.3	29.1	22.8	24.8
10 TO 13 YEARS	7.2	7.6	6.2	11.2	4.7	8.1	6.8	4.7	10.8	6.2	6.2
14 TO 15 YEARS	3.4	3.3	1.4	7.6	3.9	2.1	3.4	2.3	5.6	3.6	5.3
16 TO 17 YEARS	2.9	3.0	2.2	5.1	2.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	1.4	8.3	3.0
18 TO 19 YEARS	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.6	0.	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.5	5.8	2.9
20 TO 21 YEARS	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.9	7.8	4.2	3.4	6.2	1.8	7.7
22 TO 24 YEARS	5.4	5.4	6.5	2.9	6.3	6.2	5.4	6.4	3.9	2.2	4.4
25 TO 34 YEARS	17.2	17.9	20.4	12.4	16.8	17.8	16.5	16.2	16.3	21.7	17.4
35 TO 44 YEARS	10.5	10.8	11.3	8.1	18.4	11.1	10.2	9.3	10.7	16.7	6.6
45 TO 54 YEARS	10.6	10.9	14.1	3.7	9.0	10.3	10.3	12.3	6.6	9.1	9.7
55 TO 64 YEARS	8.1	7.6	9.2	4.1	5.9	5.5	8.6	11.7	4.0	1.8	6.8
65 YEARS AND OVER	8.1	6.7	9.4	.7	4.7	6.2	9.4	14.3	2.0	0.	5.1
SELECTED GROUPS											
16 YEARS AND OVER	70.0	69.3	80.0	44.8	66.8	71.5	70.7	79.8	54.6	67.4	63.7
16 TO 21 YEARS	10.2	10.0	9.1	12.9	5.9	14.4	10.4	9.5	11.0	15.9	13.6
16 TO 64 YEARS	61.9	62.6	70.6	44.1	62.1	65.3	61.2	65.4	52.5	67.4	58.5
45 YEARS AND OVER	26.7	25.1	32.7	8.5	19.5	21.9	28.3	38.4	12.6	10.9	21.7
MEDIAN AGE	27.1	26.8	30.8	14.6	27.0	25.4	27.5	32.9	19.9	24.0	22.1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

TABLE 3
SPANISH INDICATORS, ORIGIN OF FOREIGN STOCK 1/,
VETERAN STATUS AND MOBILITY,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICT D

SPANISH INDICATORS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 2/	1,198	1,106	19	73	1,198
PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE	31	31	0	0	31
PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	1,665	1,472	118	75	1,665
PERSONS OF SPANISH SURNAME,NOT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE	196	85	7	104	196
TOTAL FOREIGN STOCK 1/	3,195	2,776	60	359	1,022
EUROPE	1,605	1,678	0	17	96
ASIA	419	168	14	237	79
CHINA	97	34	0	63	0
JAPAN	6	0	6	0	0
OTHER ASIA	316	134	8	174	79
CANADA	85	85	0	0	14
MEXICO	547	489	8	50	547
OTHER AMERICA	200	177	23	0	182
ALL OTHER AND NOT REPORTED	249	179	15	55	104
VETERAN STATUS, MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER					
TOTAL MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	3,384	2,590	623	171	661
CURRENTLY IN ARMED FORCES	46	11	35	0	0
VETERAN	1,441	1,162	236	43	259
VIETNAM	348	290	51	7	83
KOREA	218	143	67	8	28
KOREA AND WORLD WAR II	62	45	11	6	7
OTHER SERVICE	813	684	107	22	141
NONVETERAN	1,925	1,453	356	116	402
VIETNAM VETERANS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL MALES	10.3	11.2	8.2	4.1	12.6
RESIDENCE IN 1965,					
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1970	8,983	5,985	2,617	381	1,645
SAME HOUSE	4,598	3,164	1,273	161	720
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN U.S.	3,553	2,323	1,122	108	744
SAME COUNTY	2,142	1,269	830	43	568
DIFFERENT COUNTY	1,411	1,054	292	65	176
SAME STATE	468	396	57	15	130
DIFFERENT STATE	943	658	235	50	46
ABROAD	297	187	20	90	108
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	535	311	202	22	73

1/ FOREIGN BORN OR OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE.
2/ BASED ON SELF-IDENTIFICATION. THIS CLASSIFICATION IS INDEPENDENT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE AND SURNAME COUNTS

TABLE 4
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	9,872	6,261	3,079	532	1,786
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	3,697	2,647	935	115	547
FAMILY HEAD	2,390	1,548	754	88	447
MALE	1,701	1,266	358	77	387
FEMALE	689	282	396	11	60
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL FAMILY HEADS	28.8	18.2	52.5	12.5	13.4
PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL 1/	1,307	1,099	181	27	100
MALE	767	668	81	18	60
FEMALE	540	431	100	9	40
WIFE OF HEAD	1,505	1,117	282	106	327
CHILD OF HEAD	3,659	1,775	1,664	220	743
OTHER RELATIVE OF HEAD	526	324	138	64	113
NONRELATIVE OF HEAD (INCLUDES ROOMER,FRIEND,ETC.)	485	398	60	27	56
POPULATION PER HOUSEHOLD	2.7	2.4	3.3	4.6	3.3
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS	73	73	0	0	75
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
IN ROOMING HOUSE	55	55	0	0	75
IN MILITARY BARRACKS	0	0	0	0	0
IN COLLEGE DORMITORY	0	0	0	0	0
IN OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	18	18	0	0	0
FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN AND TYPE					
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1,347	659	614	74	290
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	56.4	42.6	81.4	84.1	64.9
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	748	482	202	64	233
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	61	25	31	5	20
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	538	152	381	5	37
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	753	348	356	49	165
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	31.5	22.5	47.2	55.7	36.9
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	469	297	133	39	136
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	28	6	17	5	20
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	256	45	206	5	9
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS					
TOTAL PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS	3,275	1,443	1,629	203	658
PERCENT LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS	50.3	68.6	29.8	84.2	71.0
PERCENT LIVING WITH ONE PARENT	45.1	23.8	68.8	5.9	22.5
PERCENT LIVING WITH NEITHER PARENT	4.6	7.6	1.4	9.9	6.5

1/ A HOUSEHOLD HEAD LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

TABLE 5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS BY AGE,
AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS AGE 25 + OVER		TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
ELEMENTARY	0-4 YEARS	502	380	92	30	116
	5-7 YEARS	671	400	243	28	158
	8 YEARS	499	403	71	25	112
HIGH SCHOOL	1-3 YEARS	945	666	226	53	138
	4 YEARS	1,209	862	304	43	172
COLLEGE	1-3 YEARS	711	576	83	52	144
	4 YEARS OR MORE	873	775	53	45	59
PERCENT WITH LESS THAN 8 YEARS		21.7	19.2	31.3	21.0	30.5
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		51.6	54.5	41.0	50.7	41.7
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		16.1	19.1	4.9	16.3	6.6
MEDIAN YEARS COMPLETED		12.3	12.5	11.4	11.8	10.7
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS 18-24 YEARS OLD						
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		54.6	58.7	46.0	50.9	39.8
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		7.5	10.9	0.	9.4	0.
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY AGE						
TOTAL ENROLLED, 14-34 YEARS OLD		1,066	644	367	55	245
14-15 YEARS		331	106	212	13	69
16-21 YEARS		459	307	132	20	141
16-17 YEARS		243	143	87	13	46
18-19 YEARS		105	77	28	0	36
20-21 YEARS		111	87	17	7	59
22-24 YEARS		113	98	0	15	14
25-34 YEARS		163	133	23	7	21
PERCENT OF POPULATION IN SCHOOL, BY AGE						
TOTAL, 14-34 YEARS		29.6	28.3	32.8	27.0	32.5
14-15 YEARS		98.8	92.2	106.0	65.0	100.0
16-21 YEARS		45.3	52.2	36.1	33.9	54.2
16-17 YEARS		83.8	85.1	92.6	46.4	85.2
18-19 YEARS		32.7	39.3	25.7	0.	58.1
20-21 YEARS		27.6	38.8	10.4	46.7	41.0
22-24 YEARS		21.0	24.0	0.	68.2	14.3
25-34 YEARS		9.5	11.4	5.1	6.8	6.4
TOTAL MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS OF COLLEGE COMPLETED 1/		2,194	1,573	510	111	341
WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING		726	535	144	47	130
PERCENT OF 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS COLLEGE		33.1	34.0	28.2	42.3	38.1

1/ BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

TABLE 6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL BOTH SEXES, 16 YEARS AND OVER	6,960	5,059	1,544	357	1,257
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	4,065	3,026	844	195	789
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	58.4	59.8	54.7	54.6	62.8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	4,019	3,015	809	195	789
EMPLOYED	3,702	2,817	698	187	747
UNEMPLOYED	317	198	111	8	42
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.9	6.6	13.7	4.1	5.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,895	2,033	700	162	468
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	450	297	109	44	104
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	1,757	1,094	557	106	272
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	587	476	63	48	144
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	688	642	34	12	92
TOTAL MALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	3,384	2,590	623	171	661
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	2,499	1,955	433	111	457
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	73.8	75.5	69.5	64.9	69.1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2,453	1,944	398	111	457
EMPLOYED	2,274	1,838	333	103	440
UNEMPLOYED	179	106	65	8	17
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.3	5.5	16.3	7.2	3.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	885	635	190	60	204
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	210	139	66	5	71
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	385	228	114	43	82
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	116	68	0	48	48
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	290	268	10	12	51
TOTAL FEMALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	3,576	2,469	921	186	596
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1,566	1,071	411	84	332
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	43.8	43.4	44.6	45.2	55.7
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,566	1,071	411	84	332
EMPLOYED	1,428	979	365	84	307
UNEMPLOYED	138	92	46	0	25
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.8	8.6	11.2	0.	7.5
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,010	1,398	510	102	264
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	240	158	43	39	33
OTHER UNDER 65 YEARS	1,372	866	443	63	190
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	471	408	63	0	96
OTHER OVER 65 YEARS	398	374	24	0	41

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SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICT D

TABLE 7
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SCHOOL COMPLETION FOR 16-21 YEAR OLDS,
AND BY DISABILITY STATUS FOR 16-64 YEAR OLDS,
BY SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	MALES					FEMALES				
16-21 YEAR OLDS NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL	233	133	95	5	38	320	166	149	5	81
NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	106	62	44	0	32	144	69	70	5	46
PERCENT OF ALL 16-21 YEAR OLDS	21.7	21.1	24.4	0.	24.1	27.5	23.5	37.6	11.4	36.2
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	28	17	11	0	25	58	20	33	5	25
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	78	45	33	0	7	86	49	37	0	21
PERCENT OF NONHIGH SCHOOL GRADS.	73.6	72.6	75.0	0.	21.9	59.7	71.0	52.9	0.	45.7
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	127	71	51	5	6	176	97	79	0	35
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	70	44	21	5	0	90	65	25	0	8
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	57	27	30	0	6	86	32	54	0	27
PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	44.9	38.0	58.8	0.	100.0	48.9	33.0	68.4	0.	77.1
16-64 YEAR OLDS NOT INMATES AND NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 1/ TOTAL	2632	2042	453	137	309	2823	1805	828	190	362
NOT DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	2358	1842	427	89	240	2223	1331	702	190	221
IN LABOR FORCE	2095	1734	318	43	196	997	671	289	37	109
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	88.8	94.1	74.5	48.3	81.7	44.8	50.4	41.2	19.5	49.3
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	274	200	26	48	69	600	474	126	0	141
IN LABOR FORCE	158	132	26	0	21	129	66	63	0	45
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	57.7	66.0	100.0	0.	30.4	21.5	13.9	50.0	0.	31.9
EMPLOYED	158	132	26	0	21	86	23	63	0	23
UNEMPLOYED	0	0	0	0	0	43	43	0	0	22
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	33.3	65.2	0.	0.	48.9
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	116	68	0	48	48	471	408	63	0	96
ABLE TO WORK	0	0	0	0	0	163	138	25	0	70
UNABLE TO WORK	116	68	0	48	48	308	270	38	0	26
DISABLED MORE THAN 6 MONTHS	94	68	0	26	26	230	192	38	0	0
PERCENT OF UNABLE TO WORK	81.0	100.0	0.	54.2	54.2	74.7	71.1	100.0	0.	0.

1/ TABLE BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

TABLE 8
WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 FOR MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE AND WEEKS WORKED	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER											
50-52 WEEKS	2232	1506	1186	243	77	285	726	499	171	56	114
40-49 WEEKS	881	539	448	85	6	104	342	227	102	13	93
27-39 WEEKS	572	353	264	77	12	56	219	185	29	5	44
14-26 WEEKS	304	113	107	6	0	22	191	141	30	20	65
13 WEEKS OR LESS	419	198	94	84	20	40	221	128	87	6	14
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	2552	675	491	128	56	154	1877	1289	502	86	266
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	32.1	44.5	45.8	39.0	45.0	43.1	20.3	20.2	18.6	30.1	19.1
40-49 WEEKS	12.7	15.9	17.3	13.6	3.5	15.7	9.6	9.2	11.1	7.0	15.6
27-39 WEEKS	8.2	10.4	10.2	12.4	7.0	8.5	6.1	7.5	3.1	2.7	7.4
14-26 WEEKS	4.4	3.3	4.1	1.0	0.	3.3	5.3	5.7	3.3	10.8	10.9
13 WEEKS OR LESS	6.0	5.9	3.6	13.5	11.7	6.1	6.2	5.2	9.4	3.2	2.3
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	36.7	19.9	19.0	20.5	32.7	23.3	52.5	52.2	54.5	46.2	44.6
TOTAL, 16-24 YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	231	144	78	40	26	52	87	70	17	0	14
40-49 WEEKS	186	96	75	21	0	19	90	45	39	6	7
27-39 WEEKS	187	125	110	15	0	27	62	46	16	0	24
14-26 WEEKS	107	54	54	0	0	16	53	43	5	5	32
13 WEEKS OR LESS	229	140	71	69	0	14	89	56	33	0	0
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	610	196	116	75	5	62	414	233	142	39	91
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	14.9	19.1	15.5	18.2	83.9	27.4	10.9	14.2	6.7	0.	8.3
40-49 WEEKS	12.0	12.7	14.9	9.5	0.	10.0	11.3	9.1	15.5	12.0	4.2
27-39 WEEKS	12.1	16.6	21.8	6.8	0.	14.2	7.8	9.3	6.3	0.	14.3
14-26 WEEKS	6.9	7.2	10.7	0.	0.	8.4	6.7	8.7	2.0	10.0	19.0
13 WEEKS OR LESS	14.8	18.5	14.1	31.4	0.	7.4	11.2	11.4	13.1	0.	0.
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	39.4	26.0	23.0	34.1	16.1	32.6	52.1	47.3	56.3	78.0	54.2
TOTAL, 25-** YEARS OLD											
50-52 WEEKS	1886	1330	1076	203	51	227	556	346	154	56	93
40-49 WEEKS	671	443	373	64	6	85	228	158	63	7	72
27-39 WEEKS	354	228	154	62	12	29	126	113	8	5	20
14-26 WEEKS	153	40	34	6	0	0	113	78	20	15	27
13 WEEKS OR LESS	164	54	19	15	20	26	110	58	46	6	14
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	1152	209	127	43	39	47	943	581	315	47	115
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
50-52 WEEKS	43.1	57.7	60.3	51.7	39.8	54.8	26.8	25.9	25.4	41.2	27.3
40-49 WEEKS	15.3	19.2	20.9	16.3	4.7	20.5	11.0	11.8	10.4	5.1	21.1
27-39 WEEKS	8.1	9.9	8.6	15.8	9.4	7.0	6.1	8.5	1.3	3.7	5.9
14-26 WEEKS	3.5	1.7	1.9	1.5	0.	0.	5.4	5.8	3.3	11.0	7.9
13 WEEKS OR LESS	3.7	2.3	1.1	3.8	15.6	6.3	5.3	4.3	7.6	4.4	4.1
DID NOT WORK IN 1969	26.3	9.1	7.1	10.9	30.5	11.4	45.4	43.6	52.0	34.6	33.7

** FOR MALES, 25-64 YEARS OLD. FOR FEMALES, 25-59 YEARS OLD

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MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/17/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICT D

TABLE 9
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER	3702	2817	698	187	747	1428	979	365	84	307
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	19.4	21.4	15.0	6.4	4.8	20.4	22.9	17.0	6.0	9.4
ENGINEERS **	.9	1.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.7	0.	5.1	5.3	4.4	6.0	0.
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	2.4	2.5	2.9	0.	.9	4.1	4.4	4.1	0.	2.3
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	12.8	14.3	9.0	3.7	3.9	11.2	13.2	8.5	0.	7.2
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	5.[illegible]	6.6	3.6	2.7	6.4	2.7	2.6	3.6	0.	2.3
SALARIED **	4.[illegible]	5.2	3.6	2.7	5.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	1.1	1.4	0.	0.	.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SALES WORKERS	4.0	4.5	3.0	0.	0.	3.7	4.0	3.8	0.	0.
RETAIL STORES	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.	0.	3.4	3.5	3.8	0.	0.
OTHER SALES WORKERS	2.0	2.4	1.0	0.	0.	.4	.5	0.	0.	0.
CLERICAL WORKERS	25.4	25.5	23.6	31.0	31.9	42.2	46.4	33.7	29.8	50.5
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	5.8	6.9	2.6	2.1	6.4	13.9	18.5	3.6	4.8	13.0
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	19.6	18.6	21.1	28.9	25.4	28.3	27.9	30.1	25.0	37.5
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	12.5	13.5	10.3	5.3	13.1	1.7	1.4	1.4	6.0	4.2
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.7	2.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	2.3	2.4	2.6	0.	3.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	1.2	1.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	6.9	7.4	6.2	2.7	6.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	7.0	6.4	9.7	5.9	11.4	8.0	7.9	8.8	6.0	11.4
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	1.7	1.8	.7	3.2	1.9	.8	1.1	0.	0.	0.
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	1.8	1.5	3.4	0.	.9	3.7	3.0	6.6	0.	2.3
NONMANUFACTURING	3.6	3.1	5.6	2.7	8.6	3.5	3.8	2.2	6.0	9.1
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	4.9	4.7	4.9	7.0	6.8	.8	.5	0.	8.3	3.6
NONFARM LABORERS	6.0	5.6	6.0	11.8	9.0	.7	0.	2.7	0.	0.
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	14.0	11.1	22.2	27.3	14.9	17.1	12.0	26.0	38.1	14.3
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	7.5	5.6	12.6	16.6	7.8	8.3	7.0	10.4	14.3	6.5
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1.6	2.0	.7	0.	2.0	.7	.5	1.4	0.	0.
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	4.9	3.5	8.9	10.7	5.1	8.1	4.4	14.2	23.8	7.8
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1.1	.9	1.6	2.7	1.7	2.8	2.5	3.0	6.0	4.2
FARM WORKERS 1/	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	14.5	12.0	20.2	31.0	18.5	11.8	9.5	16.2	20.2	10.7

** NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.
1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.
2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 11/17/72.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRICT 5
SUBDISTRICT D

TABLE 10
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY INDUSTRY AND CLASS
OF WORKER, TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL EMPLOYED, ALL INDUSTRIES	3702	2817	698	187	747	1428	979	365	84	307
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0
MINING	5	5	0	0	7	5	5	0	0	7
CONSTRUCTION	183	160	17	6	33	17	5	12	0	0
MANUFACTURING	639	520	103	16	77	187	129	53	5	25
DURABLE GOODS	279	253	15	11	34	38	38	0	0	7
NONDURABLE GOODS	360	267	88	5	43	149	91	53	5	21
TRANSPORTATION	310	238	42	30	74	29	24	0	5	14
COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	210	141	53	16	74	63	32	20	11	14
WHOLESALE TRADE	222	191	31	0	62	60	55	5	0	22
RETAIL TRADE	439	293	85	61	139	245	172	40	33	76
FIN, INS AND REAL ESTATE	345	285	55	5	90	172	146	26	0	61
SERVICES	1004	753	214	37	138	523	349	149	25	78
BUSINESS AND REPAIR	165	142	17	6	58	54	54	0	0	21
PERSONAL	185	108	56	21	35	122	51	56	15	20
MEDICAL AND HEALTH	227	164	58	5	31	148	101	42	5	23
EDUCATIONAL	197	155	42	0	14	111	86	25	0	14
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	167	132	35	0	14	94	69	25	0	14
GOVERNMENT	138	103	35	0	7	65	40	25	0	7
PRIVATE	29	29	0	0	7	29	29	0	0	7
OTHER EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED	30	23	7	0	0	17	17	0	0	0
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED	230	184	41	5	0	88	57	26	5	0
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	341	231	94	16	53	123	62	56	5	7
EMPLOYED BY CLASS OF WORKER										
AGRICULTURE, TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOVERNMENT WORKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SELF-EMPLOYED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NONAGRICULTURE INDUSTRIES, TOTAL	3702	2817	698	187	747	1428	979	365	84	307
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	2725	2124	458	143	635	1131	821	241	69	293
GOVERNMENT WORKER	732	490	209	33	67	278	153	115	10	14
FEDERAL	299	172	104	23	29	103	43	60	0	0
STATE	105	86	14	5	23	41	27	9	5	14
LOCAL	328	232	91	5	15	134	83	46	5	0
SELF-EMPLOYED	245	203	31	11	45	19	5	9	5	0
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 11
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES	2,390	1,548	754	88	447
LESS THAN $2,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	291	83	198	10	36
$2,000 TO $2,999	150	77	69	4	5
$3,000 TO $3,999	136	56	80	0	20
$4,000 TO $4,999	127	89	38	0	19
$5,000 TO $5,999	137	88	44	5	30
$6,000 TO $6,999	138	68	64	6	17
$7,000 TO $7,999	182	150	26	6	50
$8,000 TO $8,999	163	121	36	6	37
$9,000 TO $9,999	173	114	47	12	40
$10,000 TO $14,999	439	348	73	18	112
$15,000 TO $24,999	377	282	79	16	67
$25,000 AND OVER	77	72	0	5	14
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	8,208	9,368	4,789	9,583	9,237
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	9,106	10,490	6,082	10,671	10,116
TOTAL FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS	689	282	396	11	60
MEAN FAMILY INCOME	4,567	6,827	2,931	5,522	4,404
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD + OVER	1,808	1,522	232	54	208
LESS THAN $1,000 (INCLUDES NONE AND LOSS)	269	182	62	25	64
$1,000 TO $1,999	234	202	18	14	27
$2,000 TO $2,999	176	137	39	0	26
$3,000 TO $3,999	168	139	29	0	8
$4,000 TO $4,999	117	105	12	0	30
$5,000 TO $5,999	208	186	22	0	22
$6,000 TO $6,999	130	115	11	4	0
$7,000 TO $7,999	102	91	11	0	7
$8,000 TO $8,999	56	50	0	6	16
$9,000 TO $9,999	86	80	6	0	8
$10,000 TO $14,999	190	180	10	0	0
$15,000 AND OVER	72	55	12	5	0
MEDIAN INCOME	4,487	4,961	2,923	1,142	2,500
MEAN INCOME	5,233	5,447	3,862	5,099	3,103
TOTAL FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER	4,198	3,070	986	142	655
MEDIAN INCOME	6,320	7,033	3,981	7,500	7,412
MEAN INCOME	7,438	7,990	5,560	8,552	7,889

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

TABLE 12
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/
14 YEARS OLD, AND RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL 2/
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

TYPE OF INCOME OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL FAMILIES 3/	2,390	1,548	754	88	447
WITH EARNINGS	2,020	1,422	520	78	429
MEAN EARNINGS	9,415	10,002	7,518	11,371	9,518
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	416	333	73	10	73
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	1,599	1,692	1,147	1,800	1,695
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	507	203	293	11	78
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,714	1,434	1,912	1,622	1,203
WITH OTHER INCOME	742	671	51	20	106
MEAN OTHER INCOME	1,630	1,729	644	815	2,083
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER 3/	1,808	1,522	232	54	208
WITH EARNINGS	1,318	1,142	154	22	106
MEAN EARNINGS	6,184	6,256	4,939	11,140	5,092
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	307	273	24	10	45
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY	965	988	1,008	230	1,258
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	174	109	53	12	9
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,127	1,121	1,095	1,316	850
WITH OTHER INCOME	615	573	31	11	56
MEAN OTHER INCOME	1,331	1,315	1,714	1,104	739
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL (PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES)					
LESS THAN .50 OF POVERTY LEVEL	9.2	3.3	21.6	5.7	1.8
.50 TO .74 OF POVERTY LEVEL	6.5	2.9	13.9	5.7	1.8
.75 TO .99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	5.5	4.5	7.2	10.2	5.6
1.00 TO 1.24 OF POVERTY LEVEL	2.5	3.2	1.3	0.	6.7
1.25 TO 1.49 OF POVERTY LEVEL	5.3	2.7	11.1	0.	4.0
1.50 TO 1.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	10.1	7.9	12.6	26.1	11.9
2.00 TO 2.99 OF POVERTY LEVEL	20.3	23.8	11.5	34.1	34.0
3.00 OR MORE OF POVERTY LEVEL	40.7	51.7	20.7	18.2	34.2

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATION CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 13
SELECTED POVERTY INDICATORS FOR PERSONS, FAMILIES,
AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS AND OVER,
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	2,312	890	1,316	106	178
PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS	23.2	14.1	42.7	19.9	9.6
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	11.1	25.1	1.9	7.5	25.8
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	45.9	20.2	64.0	36.8	7.3
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	14.0	3.8	20.9	14.2	4.5
TOTAL LESS THAN .75 OF POVERTY LEVEL	1,762	570	1,151	41	94
TOTAL LESS THAN 1.25 OF POVERTY LEVEL	2,695	1,209	1,401	85	335
TOTAL FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	506	165	322	19	41
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	21.2	10.7	42.7	21.6	9.2
MEAN SIZE OF FAMILY	3.6	3.1	3.8	3.5	2.1
MALE FAMILY HEAD	128	74	40	14	25
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	49	10	25	14	13
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	35	10	15	10	8
FEMALE FAMILY HEAD	378	91	282	5	16
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	352	70	277	5	0
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	184	18	161	5	0
FAMILY HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	60	36	20	4	25
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	1,688	1,946	1,507	2,507	1,479
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	31.4	54.5	18.6	47.4	12.2
MEAN EARNINGS	1,165	955	1,161	3,283	450
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	16.0	26.7	10.2	21.1	46.3
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	905	1,023	693	1,350	1,034
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	58.7	51.5	64.3	26.3	34.1
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,786	1,681	1,832	1,650	1,728
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	494	375	80	39	91
PERCENT OF ALL UNREL. INDIVIDUALS 14 AND OVER	27.3	24.6	34.5	72.2	43.8
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	30.6	37.9	6.3	10.3	15.4
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	804	872	475	834	465
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	30.2	32.5	25.0	17.9	0.
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	36.2	43.7	6.3	25.6	30.8
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	14.2	10.9	21.2	30.8	0.

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NON RELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATIONS CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

TABLE 14
MEDIAN AND MEAN INCOME IN 1969 BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF MALES AND FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP 1/

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
INCOME					
MALE					
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	8,057	8,634	4,777	857	4,947
MEAN	9,198	9,480	6,112	8,733	7,304
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	9,109	9,261	8,545	8,500	6,347
MEAN	8,739	9,000	7,405	8,850	6,862
OPERATIVES, INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	6,911	7,291	4,714	9,000	7,071
MEAN	6,542	6,819	5,474	7,550	6,866
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM					
MEDIAN	6,166	6,416	5,875	6,166	7,452
MEAN	6,479	6,760	6,023	5,504	6,942
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS					
MEDIAN	0	0	0	0	0
MEAN	0	0	0	0	0
FARM LABORERS EXCEPT UNPAID AND FARM FOREMEN					
MEDIAN	0	0	0	0	0
MEAN	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL MALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	7,430	7,753	5,937	5,687	6,393
MEAN	7,597	7,995	6,187	5,474	6,503
FEMALE					
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS					
MEDIAN	5,038	4,694	5,847	5,833	3,694
MEAN	4,766	4,512	5,476	5,502	3,995
OPERATIVES INCLUDING TRANSPORT					
MEDIAN	4,532	4,539	4,333	7,142	5,666
MEAN	4,668	4,413	5,548	4,300	5,330
TOTAL FEMALE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE					
MEDIAN	4,916	4,877	4,931	5,266	4,312
MEAN	4,984	4,959	4,741	6,380	4,538

1/ WITH EARNINGS

TECHNICAL NOTES

Source:

U.S. Bureau of the Census
Census of Population: 1970
General Social and Economic Characteristics
Final Report PC (1)–C
Appendices A, B, and C

Appendix A.—AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications App-1
B. Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics App-5
C. Accuracy of the Data App-40

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE App-1

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE App-1
Definition App-1
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COUNTIES App-2

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PLACES App-2
Incorporated places App-2
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URBANIZED AREAS App-3

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS App-4

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED AREAS App-4

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to 1790, each person enumerated in the 1970 census was counted as an inhabitant of his usual place of residence, which is generally construed to mean the place where he lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as his legal residence, voting residence, or domicile. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there may be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishing of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately clear. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be found by the census enumerators. Persons without a usual place of residence were, however, counted where they were enumerated.

Members of the Armed Forces living on military installations were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located. Similarly, members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which they were living. Crews of U.S. Navy vessels were counted as residents of the home port to which the particular vessel was assigned; crews of vessels deployed to the overseas fleet were therefore not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. Persons in Armed Forces families were counted where they were living on Census Day (e.g., the military installation, "off-base," or elsewhere, as the case might be).

Crews of U.S. merchant marine vessels were counted as part of the population of the U.S. port in which their vessel was berthed on Census Day; or if sailing in inland or coastal waters, as part of the population of the vessel's home port. Crews of all other U.S. merchant marine vessels are not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia.

College students, as in 1950 and 1960, were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college. Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where this institution was located; on the other hand, patients in general hospitals, who ordinarily remain for short periods of time, were counted at their homes. On the night of April 6, 1970, a special enumeration was conducted in missions, flophouses, detention centers, etc., and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the particular place.

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) are not included in the population of any of the States or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, persons temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like, were counted at their usual residence.

Persons in larger hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1970, were requested to fill out a census form for allocation back to their homes if they indicated no one was there to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1970 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad.

In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, landladies, etc. If an entire family was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on it was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for a person who reported for himself while away from his usual residence and who was also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

Definition.—The urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas. More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except Alaska), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (b)

unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more; and (c) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population. Information on the historical development of the urban and rural definition appears in the PC(1)-A reports.

Extended cities.—Over the 1960-1970 decade there has been an increasing trend toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character. Examples are city-county consolidations such as the creation of the city of Chesapeake, Va., from South Norfolk City and Norfolk County and the extension of Oklahoma City, Okla., into five counties. The classification of all the inhabitants of such cities as urban would include in the urban population persons whose environment is primarily rural in character. In order to separate these people from those residing in the closely settled portions of such cities, the Bureau of the Census examined patterns of population density and classified a portion or portions of each such city as rural. An extended city contains one or more areas, each of at least 5 square miles in extent and with a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile according to the 1970 census. The area or areas constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or total 25 square miles or more.

These cities—designated as extended cities—thus consist of an urban part and a rural part. When an extended city is a central city of an urbanized area or a standard metropolitan statistical area, only the urban part is considered as the central city. If the extended city is shown separately under the area, the city name is followed by the term "urban part." In tables in which the city name is not followed by this term, the population figure shown is for the entire city.

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. As in the 1960 census, the farm population consists of persons living on places of 10 or more acres from which sales of farm products amounted to $50 or more in the preceding calendar year or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to $250 or more in the preceding year.

Farm residence in accordance with this definition was determined from answers to questions H17 and H18, asked of households in the 20-percent sample (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions, pages App-37 and 39).

Persons in rural territory who did not meet the definition for the rural-farm population were classified as nonfarm residents. Persons living in group quarters on institutional grounds or in summer camps or motels were also classified as nonfarm.

Farm and nonfarm residence has been obtained in each census since that of 1930. For 1970, as in the 1960 census, the figures are for the farm population residing in rural territory. In all other censuses, farm residence was obtained in cities and other territory classified as urban.

COUNTIES

The primary divisions of the States are, in general, termed counties, but in Louisiana these divisions are known as parishes. There are no counties in Alaska. In this State, data are shown for statistical areas which are county equivalents designated as census divisions; they were developed for general statistical purposes through the cooperation of the State and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS (TOWNS)

Minor civil divisions are the primary political or administrative subdivisions of counties established by State law. In the New England States, there is considerably more interest in these subdivisions than is generally true elsewhere. Therefore, the reports for the New England States contain statistics for these areas (which are designated as "towns") in the tables which present data for places; the towns are interspersed with the same alphabetical order as the places and are identified by the term "town" after the name. Population information on all county subdivisions appears in the PC(1)-A and PC(1)-B reports.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and unincorporated places, as defined below.

Incorporated places.—These are political units incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages with the following exceptions (a) boroughs in Alaska and (b) towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. Boroughs in Alaska are treated as county subdivisions and may include one or more incorporated places. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin are minor civil divisions similar to the townships found in other States and not necessarily thickly settled centers

of population such as the cities, boroughs, towns, and villages in other States. Similarly, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where some townships possess powers and functions similar to those of incorporated places, the townships are not classified as "incorporated places." Thus, some minor civil divisions which are "incorporated" in one legal sense of the word are not regarded by the Census Bureau as "incorporated places." Without this restriction all of the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin and the townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania would have to be counted as incorporated places without any consideration of the nature of population settlement. The densely settled portions of some are recognized as unincorporated places or as part of an urbanized area.

In Hawaii, there are no incorporated places in the sense of a functioning local governmental unit. The State, however, has recognized places and established boundaries for them. Such places are treated as incorporated in the 1970 census.

The population figure for an incorporated place at earlier censuses applies to the area of the place at the time of the given census. Hence, the indicated change in population over the decade reflects the effect of any annexations or detachments. In order to permit an analysis of the relative importance of population growth within the old boundaries and of population added in annexed territory, table 8 for incorporated places of 2,000 inhabitants or more in 1960 has been included in the PC(1)-A reports. No data are available on detachments from incorporated places.

Unincorporated places.—As in the 1950 and 1960 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. Each place so delineated possesses a definite nucleus of residences and has its boundaries drawn to include, if feasible, all the surrounding closely settled area. Outside urbanized areas, those unincorporated places with a population of 1,000 or more are presented in the census reports in the same manner as incorporated places of equal size. Within urbanized areas, unincorporated places are shown only if they have 5,000 inhabitants or more and there was an expression of local interest in their recognition.

Unincorporated places are identified with the letter "U." Unincorporated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name in 1970 as in previous decades does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Information on modifications in the delineation of unincorporated places introduced in the 1970 census appears in the PC(1)-A reports.

URBANIZED AREAS

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of the larger cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city, or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory. The specific criteria for the delineation of an urbanized area are as follows:

1a. A central city of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1960, in a special census conducted by the Census Bureau since 1960, or in the 1970 census; or

b. Twin cities, i.e., cities with contiguous boundaries and constituting, for general social and economic purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50,000, and with the smaller of the twin cities having a population of at least 15,000.

2. Surrounding closely settled territory, including the following (but excluding the rural portions of extended cities, see "urban and rural residence," above):

a. Incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

b. Incorporated places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, provided that each has a closely settled area of 100 housing units or more.

c. Small parcels of land normally less than one square mile in area having a population density of 1,000 inhabitants or more per square mile. The areas of large nonresidential tracts devoted to such urban land uses as railroad yards, airports, factories, parks, golf courses, and cemeteries are excluded in computing the population density.

d. Other similar small areas in unincorporated territory with lower population density provided that they serve
   - —to eliminate enclaves, or
   - —to close indentations in the urbanized areas of one mile or less across the open end, or
   - —to link outlying enumeration districts of qualifying density that are not more than 1½ miles from the main body of the urbanized area.

The 1970 criteria are essentially the same as those used in 1960 with two exceptions. The extended city concept is new for 1970. Secondly, in 1960, towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and counties elsewhere, which

were classified as urban in accordance with specific criteria, were included in the contiguous urbanized areas. In 1970, only those portions of towns and townships in these States that met the rules followed in defining urbanized areas elsewhere in the United States are included.

All persons residing in an urbanized area are classified as urban. The urbanized area population is sometimes divided into those in the "central city (or cities)" and those in the remainder of the area or the "urban fringe." The "central city" category consists of the population of the cities named in the title of the urbanized area.[1] The title is limited to three names and normally lists the largest city first and the other qualifying cities in size order; this order is, in many cases based on 1960 population because most names were fixed before the 1970 counts were available. For the other cities to be listed in the title, they must have (a) 250,000 inhabitants or more or (b) at least one-third the population of the largest city and a population of 25,000 or more (except in the case of the small twin cities).

There is generally one urbanized area in each standard metropolitan statistical area. Sometimes, however, there are two because there exists another qualifying city with 50,000 inhabitants or more whose surrounding urban fringe is separated from the urban fringe of the larger central city or cities. (The Chicago metropolitan area has three urbanized areas.) In other cases, a single urbanized area covers portions of two or more standard metropolitan statistical areas. One metropolitan area (New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn.) has no urbanized area. A map of each urbanized area in this State appears in the PC(1)-A report for the State.

[1]The four exceptions are:
New York, N.Y.-Northwestern New Jersey—New York, Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Clifton, and Passaic
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Indiana—Chicago, Gary, Hammond, and East Chicago
Los Angeles-Long Beach—Los Angeles, Long Beach, Anaheim, Santa Ana, and Garden Grove
San Francisco-Oakland—San Francisco, Oakland, and Vallejo

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

The Bureau of the Census recognizes 247 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the 1970 census. These include the 231 SMSA's as defined and named in the Bureau of the Budget publication, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1967, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Also included are 16 SMSA's as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, of which two were defined in January 1968 and an additional 14 were defined on the basis of the results of the 1970 census.

Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In a few cities where portions of counties outside the SMSA as defined in 1967 were annexed to the central city, the population living in those counties is not considered part of the central city. In the New England States, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. For a detailed description of the criteria used in defining SMSA's, see the Bureau of the Budget publication cited above.

The population living in SMSA's is designated as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided as "inside central city or cities" and "outside central city or cities." The population living outside SMSA's constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED AREAS

In view of the special importance of the metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago, the Nation's two largest cities, several contiguous SMSA's and additional counties that do not appear to meet the formal integration criteria but do have strong interrelationships of other kinds have been combined into the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Areas, respectively. The former consists of Middlesex and Somerset Counties in New Jersey and the following SMSA's: New York, Newark, Jersey City, and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic. The latter consists of the following SMSA's: Chicago and Gary-Hammond-East Chicago.

Appendix B. —DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

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SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questions 5, 6, and 7, which were asked of all persons (see facsimilies of questionnaire items and instructions on page App-33). Only the information in items 6 and 7 was read into the computer. Answers in item 5, which was not FOSDIC readable, were used during field review to fill any blanks in items 6 and 7. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1970. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1970.

Median age.—The median age is that age which divides the distribution into two equal parts, one half being older than the median age and one half younger. When the median falls in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation is to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median falls in the category "75 years and over," it is shown as "75+."

Assignment of unknown ages.—In each census since 1940 the Bureau of the Census has estimated the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. The summary totals for "14 years and over" and "21 years and over" for earlier censuses included all persons of "unknown age" since there is evidence that most of the persons for whom age was not reported were in the age classes above these limits. In 1960 and 1970 assignment of unknown ages was performed by the procedure described in the section below on "Accuracy of the Data."

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons (see facsimile of questionnaire item on page App-33). The concept of race as used by the Bureau of the Census does not denote clear-cut scientific definitions of biological stock. Rather it reflects self-identification by respondents. Since the 1970 census obtained information on race primarily through self-enumeration, the data represent essentially self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves.

For persons of mixed parentage who were in doubt as to their classification, the race of the person's father was used. In 1960, persons who reported mixed parentage of white and any other race were classified according to the other race; mixtures of races other than white were classified according to the race of the father.

The category "white" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories on the questionnaire but entered Mexican, Puerto Rican, or a response suggesting Indo-European stock.

The category "Negro" includes persons who indicated their race as Negro or Black, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories on the questionnaire but who had such entries as Jamaican, Trinidadian, West Indian, Haitian, and Ethiopian. The term "Negro and other races" includes persons of all races other than white.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the race of other household members, using specific rules of precedence of relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household, the race of the head of the preceding household

was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in the section on "Accuracy of the Data."

For some areas, the statistics on race published in this report may differ significantly from those published in the Series PC(1)-B report because of the effect of the manual editing of the sample questionnaires. Many persons who reported their race as "Other" also supplied a write-in entry that indicated the proper race classification should have been one of the specific race categories, e.g., white or Negro. Although the field edit procedures included a review of such entries, there is evidence that the field review was sometimes incomplete. Consequently, the subsequent manual processing of the sample questionnaires resulted in changes in distributions by race, the most apparent being a reduction in the number of persons of "Other" race.

NATIVITY, PLACE OF BIRTH, AND PARENTAGE

The data on nativity, place of birth, and parentage were derived from answers to questions 13, 14, and 15 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions on pages App-34 and 38).

Nativity

The question on place of birth was asked of all persons in the 20-percent sample. The questions on parentage were asked of persons in the 15-percent sample. Information on place of birth is used to classify the population of the United States into two major categories: native and foreign born. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States or at sea. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who, although they were born in a foreign country, have at least one native American parent. When information on place of birth was missing, nativity was assigned on the basis of related information. In previous censuses, persons for whom nativity was not reported were generally classified as native. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born." The population of the United States has been classified as native or foreign born in every census since 1850.

Place of Birth

Native.—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. For the more recent censuses, State of birth has been published for the native population of the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of States, and of individual cities above a specified minimum size. In this report, the native population is further classified into the following four groups: persons born in the State in which they were residing at the time of the census; persons born in a different State; persons born abroad of American parents, or at sea or in an outlying area of the United States; and persons whose State of birth was not reported. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth in terms of the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than in terms of the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital. More detailed classifications of the native population of each State, by area of birth, are presented in the Detailed Characteristics reports (PC(1)-D).

The statistics on State of birth are of value mainly for the information they provide on the historic movements of the native population from one State to another within the United States from the time of birth to the date of the census. The statistics afford no indication of the amount of migration within a given State; nor do they take any account of intermediate moves between the time of a person's birth and the time of the census.

Foreign born.—Foreign-born persons were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the United States government on April 1, 1970. Since numerous changes in boundaries have occurred, some foreign-born persons may have reported their country of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference. A more detailed classification of country of origin of the foreign stock by nativity is presented in Series PC(1)-D, Detailed Characteristics reports.

Foreign Stock

The category "foreign stock" includes the foreign-born population and the native population of foreign or mixed parentage. Persons of foreign stock thus comprise all first- and second-generation Americans. In this report, persons of foreign stock are classified according to their country or origin.

MOTHER TONGUE

Definition

The data on mother tongue were derived from answers to question 17 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item

and instructions, pages App-34 and 38). The question related to the language spoken in the person's home when he was a child and was asked of all persons in the 15-percent sample. Information on mother tongue is used to assist in the identification of the various ethnic groups in the population. In particular, the Spanish language population is defined primarily on this basis. Statistics on mother tongue are also employed to identify geographic areas of the United States which have a high proportion of children living in households where English is not the major language. The data on mother tongue may not reflect a person's current language skills since the vast majority of persons reporting a mother tongue other than English have learned to speak English during or after their childhood.

Comparability

Before the 1960 census, a question on mother tongue was asked in the censuses of 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940. The comparability of these data is limited to some extent by changes in question wording, in the categories of the population to whom the question was addressed, and in the detail that was published. In the 1910 and 1920 censuses, statistics on mother tongue were published for the foreign white stock; in 1930, they were published for the foreign-born white population; and in 1940, they were published for the native white of native parentage as well as the foreign white stock. In 1960, the data on mother tongue were shown for the foreign-born population of all races combined. In 1970, they are shown for all persons. In 1960 and 1970, if both English and another mother tongue were reported, preference was always given to the language other than English. This procedure may reduce somewhat the proportion of the foreign-born population classified as having English as their mother tongue.

SPANISH HERITAGE

In this report, social and economic characteristics are presented for the population of Spanish heritage, which is identified in various ways, using information derived from the 15-percent sample. In 42 States and the District of Columbia, this population is identified as "Persons of Spanish language;" in five Southwestern States, as "Persons of Spanish language or Spanish surname;" and in the three Middle Atlantic States, as "Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage." The specific definitions involved in identifying these population groups are given below. The statistics on disability, vocational training, and marital history shown in tables 51 to 53 in the columns for the above-mentioned populations, refer to persons of Spanish origin or descent (see definition below) because those items were collected on a 5-percent sample and, therefore, cannot be cross-tabulated with 15-percent information.

Spanish language.—Persons of Spanish language comprise persons of Spanish mother tongue and all other persons in families in which the head or wife reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue.

Spanish surname.—In five Southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas) persons with Spanish surnames were identified by means of a list of over 8,000 Spanish surnames originally compiled by the Immigration and Naturalization Service[1] (and later updated by the Bureau of the Census). In the five Southwestern States social and economic characteristics are presented for persons of Spanish language combined with all other persons of Spanish surname. The number of these additional persons is shown in the category "Other persons of Spanish surname."

Puerto Rican birth or parentage.—The population of Puerto Rican birth or parentage includes persons born in Puerto Rico and persons born in the United States or an outlying area with one or both parents born in Puerto Rico. Social and economic characteristics are shown for this group in the reports for New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Spanish origin or descent.—The data on Spanish origin or descent were derived from answers to question 13b, which appeared on the 5-percent sample questionnaire (see facsimile of questionnaire item, page App-34). The question was used to identify persons of Spanish origin or descent for tabulations of 5-percent items.

YEAR MOVED INTO PRESENT HOUSE

The data on year moved into present residence were derived from the answers to question 18 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-34 and 38).

The question was asked of all persons in the 15-percent sample. As in 1960, respondents were asked to answer in terms of the most recent

[1] U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Supplement to Manual of Immigration, Spanish—Spanish Personal Names, selected by Inspector George Lockwood, New York, 1936.

move they had made. The intent was to obtain the year when the person established his usual residence in the housing unit. Thus, a person who had moved back into the same house (or apartment) in which he had previously lived was asked to give the date at which he began the present occupancy. If a person had moved from one apartment to another in the same building, he was expected to give the year when he moved into the present apartment. The category "always lived in this house or apartment" consists of persons who reported that their residence on April 1, 1970, was the same as their residence at birth and who had never had any other place of residence.

RESIDENCE IN 1965

The data on residence in 1965 were derived from the answers to question 19 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-34 and 38).

The questions were asked of all persons in the 15-percent sample. Residence on April 1, 1965, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. Residence in 1965 was used in conjunction with residence in 1970 to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1970 had returned to their 1965 residence.

Persons who had changed residence from 1965 to 1970 were classified into groups according to type of move. The category "different house in United States" includes persons who, on April 1, 1965, lived in the United States in a different house from the one they occupied on April 1, 1970, and for whom sufficient information concerning the 1965 residence was collected. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1965 residence: "different house, same county," "different county, same State," and "different State." The second and third groups comprise the population classified as "migrants." The category "abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country or an outlying area of the United States in 1965. Persons 5 years old and over who had indicated they had moved into their present residence after April 1, 1965, but for whom sufficiently complete and consistent information regarding residence on April 1, 1965, was not collected, are included in the group "moved, 1965 residence not reported."

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1965 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1965 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made two or more intermediate moves.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1960, 1950, and 1940 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Only limited data appear in this report. Additional statistics on mobility are shown in the Detailed Characteristics reports (PC(1)-D).

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND YEAR OF SCHOOL IN WHICH ENROLLED

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to question 20 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-34 and 38).

This question was asked of all persons in the 15-percent sample and tabulated for persons 3 years old and over. The data on year of school in which enrolled were obtained from responses, for those who were enrolled, to the question on highest grade attended, question 21 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-34 and 38).

Definitions

Schooling included.—Persons were included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1970, and the time of enumeration. According to the census definition, "regular" schooling refers to formal education obtained in public and private (denominational or nondenominational) nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, or professional schools, whether day or night school, and whether attendance was full time or part time. That is, "regular" schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional degree. Schooling that was not obtained in a regular school and schooling from a tutor or through correspondence courses were counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transfer-

able to a school in the regular school system. Persons were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1970, but who had not actually attended, for example because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school.

Schooling excluded.—Persons were excluded from the enrollment figures if the only schools they had been attending at any time since February 1, 1970, were *not* "regular" (unless courses taken at such schools could have been counted for credit at a regular school). Schooling which is generally regarded as *not* "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care, in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools, in on-the-job training, and through correspondence courses.

Level and year of school in which enrolled.—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8 and high school includes grades 9 to 12. If a person was attending a junior high school, the equivalent in terms of 8 years of elementary school and 4 years of high school was obtained. (See the section on "Years of school completed" for a discussion of variations in school organization.) The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, regular 4-year colleges, and graduate or professional schools.

Public, parochial, or other private school.—Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, parochial, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. A "parochial" school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization to provide regular elementary or secondary education. An "other private" school is defined as a nonpublic school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

Enumeration of college students.—College students were enumerated in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses where they lived while attending college whereas in most earlier censuses they were enumerated at their parental home.

Comparability

Earlier census data.—The corresponding question on schooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1. Furthermore, in that census the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attending. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 (the usual date for beginning the second semester) and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960 and 1970.

In 1950, for the first time in a decennial census, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified, but the number of children enrolled in kindergarten was not included with the 1950 statistics on enrollment. In 1960, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified and included with the regular enrollment figures. In 1970, for the first time in a decennial census, nursery school enrollment was separately identified and included with the regular enrollment figures.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for those 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970. Most of the published enrollment figures relate, however, to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, and 3 to 34 in 1970. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses reflects the increasing number of persons in their late twenties and in their thirties who are attending regular colleges and universities.

Data from other sources.—Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systems and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparable with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 21 and 22 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions, pages App-34 and 38).

These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools, as defined above. Both questions were tabulated for all persons 3 years of age and over in the 20-percent sample. In the present report, these data are shown for males 16 to 21 years old not enrolled in school and for all persons 25 years old and over.

Highest grade of school attended.—The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. In some areas in the United States, the school system formerly had 11 years of school (7 years of elementary school and 4 years of high school) rather than the more conventional 12 years (8 years of elementary school and 4 years of high school, or equivalent years in the elementary-junior high-senior high school system). Persons who had progressed beyond the 7th grade in this type of school system were treated as though they had progressed beyond the 8th grade of elementary school.

Persons whose highest grade of attendance was in a foreign school system, or in an ungraded school whose highest level of schooling was measured by "readers," or whose training was received through a tutor were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular United States school system.

Completion of grade.—The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in response to the previous question. If the person had completed only a half grade or semester, or had dropped out or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he answered "Now attending."

Comparability

In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used in 1950, 1960, and 1970 was designed to reduce this kind of error.

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed for 1950, 1960, and 1970 represents the combination of (a) persons who reported that they had attended the indicated grade and had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade.

Median School Years Completed

The median number of school years completed is defined as the value which divides the population group into two equal parts—one-half having completed more schooling and one-half having completed less schooling than the median. This median was computed after the statistics on years of school completed had been converted to a continuous series of numbers (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year and completion of the 1st year of college as completion of the 13th year). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The data on vocational training were derived from answers to question 27 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-35 and 38).

These questions were asked of persons 14 years old and over in the 5-percent sample. Persons were included as having had a vocational training program only if they had completed the program. Included as "vocational training" were formal vocational training programs completed in high school, through an apprenticeship program, in a school of

business, in a nursing school or trade school, in a technical institute, in the Armed Forces, or in Job Corps Training. Excluded from "vocational training" programs were single courses which were not part of an organized program of study, on-the-job training, training in company schools, training by correspondence, and basic training in the Armed Forces. Only persons who had completed a vocational training program were asked to designate their main field of vocational training. Data on the vocational training categories are provided in the Detailed Characteristics reports (PC(1)-D).

In 1970, the question on vocational training was asked of the general population for the first time in a decennial census. Data on vocational training have been collected by the Bureau of the Census through its Current Population Survey and by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies through reports of training institutions and from other surveys and censuses. These data, like those on school enrollment collected from other sources, are only roughly comparable with data collected in the decennial census.

VETERAN STATUS

The data on veteran status were derived from answers to question 26 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-34 and 38).

These questions were asked of males 14 years old and over in the 15-percent sample. As defined in this report, a "veteran" is a male 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving in the Armed Forces of the United States. All other civilian males 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans. The questions on veteran status were asked only of males because relatively few females have served in the Armed Forces of this country. The veteran population is classified according to period of service. The periods of service are the same as 1960 except for the addition of the Vietnam Conflict. Veterans of both the Korean Conflict and World War II are presented as a separate group. All other persons with more than one period of service reported are shown according to the most recent wartime period of service. These data were edited to eliminate reported periods of service which were inconsistent with reported ages.

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from question 8 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions on page App-33).

This question was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "married" consist of those who have been married only once and those who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated (either legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord) are classified as a subcategory of married persons. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married, and persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married. All persons reported as never married are shown as "single" in this report. Differences between the number of married males and the number of married females arise from the fact that some husbands and wives have their usual residences in different areas.

MARITAL HISTORY

The data on marital history were derived from answers to question 24 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-34 and 38).

Information on whether married more than once and on age at first marriage have been obtained in each census since 1940. In 1970, the question on how the first marriage ended was included for the first time in a decennial census. For all persons in the 5-percent sample reported as married (including separated), widowed, or divorced at the time of the enumeration, data were obtained on the date of the first marriage. From this information and from current age, data on age at first marriage and years since first marriage were derived. For each person who had been married more than once, information was obtained on the reason for termination of the first marriage. Persons shown as "known to have been widowed" include widowed persons and those currently married or divorced persons whose first marriage ended in widowhood. Persons shown as "known to have been divorced" include divorced persons and those currently married or widowed persons whose first marriage did not end in widowhood.

HOUSEHOLD, GROUP QUARTERS, AND RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD

The data on household relationship and group quarters were derived from answers to question 2 and entries in item B, "Type of unit or quarters" (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions, pages App-33 and 37).

The question on household relationship was asked of all persons. The item on type of unit was filled in the census office for each household.

Household.—A household includes all the persons who occupy a group of rooms or a single room which constitutes a housing unit. A group of rooms or single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure, and when there is either (1) direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall or (2) complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the occupants of the household. The average population per household is obtained by dividing the population in households by the number of household heads.

Relationship to head of household.—Five categories of relationship to head of household are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in subsequent reports.

1. *Head of household.*—One person in each household is designated as the "head," that is, the person who is regarded as the head by the members of the household. However, if a married woman living with her husband was reported as the head, her husband was considered the head for the purpose of simplifying the tabulations.

Two types of household head are distinguished—the head of a family and a primary individual. A family head is a household head living with one or more persons related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption. A primary individual is a household head living alone or with nonrelatives only.

2. *Wife of head.*—A woman married to and living with a household head, including women in common-law marriages as well as women in formal marriages. The number of women in this category may not always be the same as the number of "husband-wife households" and the number of "husband-wife families," because of minor differences in the weighting of the data.

3. *Child of head.*—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the head of the household of which he is a member, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. (See definition of "own child" below.)

4. *Other relative of head.*—All persons related to the head of the household by blood, marriage, or adoption but not included in either the category of "wife of head" or "child of head."

5. *Nonrelative of head.*—All persons in the household not related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, lodgers, partners, resident employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Group quarters.—All living arrangements other than households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as group quarters. Persons living in group quarters are shown in this report as either "inmate of institution" or "other group quarters" defined as follows:

Inmate.—Persons under care or custody at the time of enumeration in homes, schools, hospitals or wards for juveniles, the physically handicapped, or the mentally handicapped; homes or hospitals for mental, tuberculosis, or other chronic disease patients; homes for unwed mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes; homes for the aged and dependent; and correctional institutions are enumerated as "patient or inmate" of an institution—regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in the particular place. These persons are all shown in the tabulations as "inmate of institution."

Other group quarters.—A separate living quarters is called a group quarters if there are five or more persons unrelated to the head or, if there is no designated head, six or more unrelated persons in the unit. Places that fall into this category are rooming and boarding houses, communes, workers' dormitories, and convents or monasteries.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in group quarters, regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in short-term medical and surgical wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc. These people are shown in the tabulations as "in other group quarters."

Certain places and counties have a high proportion of their total population in institutions, colleges, military posts, and other large group quarters. These areas tend to have an unusual age distribution and other characteristics that seriously affect not only birth, marriage, and death rates but also other social and economic characteristics of the residents. Therefore, data on the population in households (which excludes the population in group quarters) are often more useful for such areas than data on the total population. Accordingly, age, race, and sex for persons in households only are shown in table 39 of the PC(1)-B reports for those places and counties with a population of 1,000 or more living in group quarters.

Comparability with earlier census data.—The 1970 definition of a household differs from that used in the 1960 census only in the change in the definition of housing unit to "complete kitchen facilities" now, as compared with "cooking equipment" previously. The definitions for 1970 group quarters are those for 1960 made more specific.

MARRIED COUPLE, FAMILY, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL

Married Couple

In the 1970 census, a married couple is defined as a husband and his wife enumerated as members of the same household. Statistics on married couples were compiled in 1970 only for persons in sample housing units. The number of married couples, as shown in this report, is identical to the number of married men with wife present. By definition, the number of married couples in any area should also be identical to the number of married women with husband present; however, the two figures may not be exactly the same in this report, because the methods used to inflate the sample sometimes gave different weights for husbands than for their wives.

A "married couple with own household" is a married couple in which the husband is a household head; the number of such married couples is the same as the number of "husband-wife families with own household." Conceptually, the number of married couples with own household should also be equal to the number of women classified as wife of head of household, but the two numbers may not be exactly the same because of the method of sample inflation.

Family and Subfamily

According to 1970 census definitions, a family consists of a household head and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the head are regarded as members of his (her) family. A "husband-wife family" is a family in which the head and his wife are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The mean size of family is derived by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families.

A subfamily is a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more single children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the head of the household or his wife. The most common example of a subfamily is a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

A "family" has the same meaning in the 1970 census as a "primary family" in the 1960 census. Secondary families were defined in the 1960 census as groups of persons related to each other but unrelated to the household head such as lodgers or resident employees. However, the number of such families became so small (95,000 in 1969, according to the Current Population Survey) that the Bureau of the Census decided to include persons in these families in the count of secondary individuals for 1970.

Own Child and Related Child

Statistics on the presence of "own" children are shown in this report for married couples, families, subfamilies, and women of childbearing age. In the 1970 census, as in 1960, a child under 18 years old is defined as an "own" child if he or she is a single (never married) son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a married couple or of a family or subfamily head. In the 1970 census, the term "sons/daughters under 25" is used with the same meaning as "own children under 25" in the 1960 census; these and other similar terms that include persons 18 years old and over relate to all children of the head regardless of marital status. The number of "children living with both parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

The number of own children under 5 years old shown for women of childbearing age is limited to those living with mothers who have ever been married, whereas the number of own children in families or subfamilies includes those living with parents who have never married. "Related" children in a family include all persons under 18 years old related to the head except wife of head.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is a member of a household who is not related to anyone else in the household, or a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution. Unrelated individuals who are not household heads are called "secondary individuals." In the tables on income statistics, unrelated individuals are limited to those 14 years of age or older.

CHILDREN EVER BORN

Definition

The data on children ever born were derived from answers to question 25 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-34 and 38).

In this report the statistics presented on this subject are for women ever married who were in the 20-percent sample. Similar information collected from single women was not included because of anticipated weaknesses in the data and because more complete comparability with previous censuses was achieved thereby. In table showing rates of children ever born to all women, single women have been counted for this report as having no children ever born even though it is known that some of these women have had children. A subsequent report will present national data on fertility that incorporate information for single women.

Although the data on children ever born in this report are for women ever married, the number of children reported undoubtedly includes some illegitimate births. It is likely that some unwed mothers living with an illegitimate child reported themselves as having been married. Also, many of the mothers who married after the birth of an illegitimate child counted that child (as they were expected to do). Respondents were instructed to include children born to the woman before her present marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children born to the woman who were still living in the home. On the other hand, the data are, no doubt, less complete for illegitimate than for legitimate births.

In the 1970 census, a terminal category of "12 or more" was used for recording the number of children ever born. For purposes of computing the total number of children ever born, the terminal category was given a mean value of 13.

The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1970 as in 1960, except that in 1960 it was asked only of women ever married. Because the present report counts only the children of women ever married, the data should be strictly comparable with those for 1960.

Replacement Index

Some of the tables show a "replacement index" for women 35 to 44 years old. An index of 100 means that the women had borne just enough children for replacement of their generation. An index of 120 means that the women had borne children at a rate that would increase the population by 20-percent per generation.

The replacement index was computed by dividing the number of children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years old by a national replacement quota of 2,070 and by expressing the result on a per 100 basis. The replacement quota is based on (1) an assumption that the women 35 to 44 years old had completed about 97 percent of their eventual lifetime fertility, (2) the number of births of both sexes needed to yield 1,000 daughters as potential replacements for 1,000 women, and (3) mortality conditions prevailing at the time the women were at the mean age of childbearing (about age 27). More precisely, ratios of gross reproduction rates to net reproduction rates in 1955 to 1960 were used to allow for mortality. Separate quotas by race have not been used because the quota for Negroes is less than one percent higher than that for whites.

WORK DISABILITY

The data on work disability were derived from answers to question 28 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-35 and 38).

Data were obtained for persons 14 through 64 years old in the 5-percent sample but were published for persons 16 to 64 years old. The information was used to identify persons hindered because of a health or physical condition from working at a job. The question refers to a serious illness that has lasted (or is likely to last) for a relatively long time, or a serious physical or mental impairment, defect, or

handicap. Also determined was whether such persons were able to work at all and how long each person had been limited in his working ability.

In 1970, information on work disability was collected for the first time in a decennial census. Other government agencies have collected such statistics but, due to differences in enumeration techniques, the data may not be comparable.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questions 29a, 29b, 30, and 31 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions, pages App-35 and 38).

The series of questions on employment status were asked of all persons 14 years old and over in the 20-percent sample and were designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the past four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

Most of the employment status data shown in this and other 1970 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe for 1970 was made to achieve conformity with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected employment status data, however, are shown for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Reference week.—Data on employment status refer to the calendar week prior to the date on which respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. Since the week of enumeration was not the same for all persons, the reference week for employment data is not entirely uniform. For many persons, the reference week for answering the 1970 census employment status questions was the last week in March. Good Friday occurred during this week and time off from work was taken by some workers for this occasion. The effect of this holiday on the 1970 census employment status data varies from area to area depending on the leave practices and time of census enumeration in the area. It is not likely that there was much effect on the overall measurement of employment since employment is based on the work activity during the entire week. The effect of the holiday on the hours worked data should, however, be considered in any interpretation or other use of the data.

Employed.—Employed persons comprise all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed.—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and: (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job, but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the past 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of job seeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) checking with friends or relatives, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Experienced unemployed.—Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classified as the "experienced unemployed."

Civilian labor force.—The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced civilian labor force.—The "experienced civilian labor force" is comprised of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor force.—The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty

with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). "Labor force participation" denotes the number of a particular population group who are in the labor force.

Not in labor force.—All persons who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week). Of these groups, students and inmates are shown separately in selected tables.

Nonworker-worker ratio.—This is the ratio of persons not in the labor force, including persons under 14 years of age, to persons in the labor force.

Problems in classification.—Although the classification of the population by employment status is correct for most regular full-time workers, it is subject to error in marginal cases. In some cases, the complete information needed for accurate classification was not obtained. For example, students or housewives may not have reported themselves as working if they have a job which required only a few hours of work a week.

1950 and 1960 censuses.—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1970 census differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses. The employment status concepts were revised to conform with the official government concepts of employment and unemployment instituted in January 1967. Specifically, the employment status items for 1970 differed from the series of items asked in the prior censuses in the following ways:

(1) A specific time period—during the past 4 weeks—was added to the "looking for work" question. This was done to introduce an explicit time reference for jobseeking activities. In 1960 and 1950, the "looking for work" item was ambiguous as to the time period for jobseeking activities.

(2) Reference to persons "on layoff" was included in the "temporarily absent from work" question in 1970. In addition, a separate response category of "on layoff" was added to the item. In 1960, reference to persons on layoff was incorporated in the "looking for work" question, and no provision was made in the response categories to distinguish between persons looking for work and those on layoff from a job.

(3) The requirement that a person be currently available for work in order to be counted as unemployed was added for 1970. This change reflects one of the revisions in the official government concepts of employment and unemployment as adopted in 1967.

(4) Also following the official changes in the measurement of employment and unemployment, a revision was made in the employment status classification scheme for 1970. Persons reported as being temporarily absent from job during the reference week were classified as "with a job, but not at work" even if they were looking for work. In 1960, such persons were classified as unemployed.

Other data.—Because the 1970 census employment data were obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the data in this report include persons on the basis of their place of residence regardless of where they work whereas establishments data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when data are being compared for areas where workers commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. Generally, persons such as private household workers, agricultural workers, State and local government workers, self-employed,

new workers, and workers whose rights to unemployment benefits have expired, are not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, many employees of small firms are not covered by unemployment insurance. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons classified as "with a job, but not at work" are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

WEEKS WORKED IN 1969

The data on weeks worked in 1969 were derived from answers to question 39 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-36 and 39).

The question was asked of all persons 14 years old and over in the 20-percent sample. In most tables, data are shown for persons 16 years old and over to conform with the universe for employment status data. Data on weeks worked in 1969 for persons 14 and 15 years old are also shown in selected tables.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1969 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included. It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1969 and the number of weeks they worked are understated since there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to not report weeks worked without pay.

Comparability

The data on weeks worked collected in the 1970 census are comparable with data from the 1960 census but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. In the 1970 and 1960 questionnaires, two separate questions were used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked and earned income were applicable. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

Median Weeks Worked

The median weeks worked is the value which divides the distribution of persons with work experience into two equal parts—one-half the cases falling below this value and one-half the cases exceeding this value. The median is based on the distribution among the 6 weeks-worked categories of all persons who reported working during the previous year. If the value fell in the terminal category of 50 to 52 weeks, a median of 52 weeks was assigned: if the value fell in the category 13 weeks or less, a median of 10 weeks was assigned. The determination of set medians for these two categories was based on previous experience with the central tendency of the distribution within the categories. Specifically, a median of 52 weeks reflects the predominance of full-year workers and a median of 10 weeks reflects the predominance of students working at summer jobs.

ACTIVITY 5 YEARS AGO

The data on "Activity 5 years ago" were obtained from answers to question 37 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-36 and 39).

The series of questions on activity in April 1965 were asked of all persons 14 years old and over in the 20-percent sample. In 1970, this question was asked for the first time in a decennial census. Data obtained from this question are presented in this report in connection with the subjects "Residence in 1965" and "Labor mobility."

A person was classified as a worker in 1965 if he answered "yes" to either (a) working or (b) in the Armed Forces. All other persons were classified as nonworkers in 1965. Since there were no imputation procedures for nonresponses to this question, the category "nonworkers in 1965" includes persons who failed to answer parts "a" and "b" of the question. Tests have shown that the number of persons who were working in April 1965 is probably understated to some extent since there is a tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment. To minimize this error, published data have been restricted to those age groups with the highest degree of reliability in reporting this information.

Data on labor mobility for males pertain to men who were 30 to 49 years old as of April 1, 1970. The tabulations cover the work status of these men in both 1965 and 1970. The category "worker in 1970" includes

the employed plus members of the Armed Forces; "nonworker in 1970" includes the unemployed and persons not in the labor force. These concepts are defined in the section on Employment Status.

Data for females pertain to women 16 to 44 years old in April 1965, (21 to 49 years old in April 1970). The tabulations concentrate on the working patterns of women in child-bearing years with reference to marital status and the presence and age of children. The definitions of workers and nonworkers in 1965 and 1970 are the same for females as for males.

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 29c (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-35 and 38).

The questions were asked of all persons 14 years old and over in the 15-percent sample who reported working during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which civilians and Armed Forces personnel not on leave carried out their occupational or job activities during the reference week. These locations were defined for the purposes of this report by county boundaries or those of county equivalents. Therefore, place of work is classified simply as to whether it was in the same county (or equivalent area) as the worker's county of residence or in a different county. Social and economic characteristics of commuters are presented in the Detailed Characteristics reports (PC(1)-D).

In 1960, place of work was identified only by county and city. In 1970, for the first time, the exact address (number and street name) for the place of work was asked. Persons working at more than one job were asked to report the location of the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Salesmen, deliverymen, and others who work in several places each week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day, if they reported to a central headquarters. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to report the exact address of the place where he worked the most hours last week. If his employer operated in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number or street name could not be given, the name of the building or the name of the company for which he worked was to be entered.

MEANS OF TRANSPORATION TO WORK

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from the answers to question 29d (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-35 and 38).

The question was asked of all persons 14 years old and over in the 15-percent sample who reported working during the reference week. Means of transportation to work refers to the chief means of travel or type of conveyance used in traveling to and from work on the last day the respondent worked at the address given in question 29c (place of work). The "chief means" referred to the means of transportation covering the greatest distance if more than one means was used in daily travel. "Worked at home" was marked by a person who worked on a farm where he lived or in an office or shop in his home.

In 1960 the means of transportation to work data referred to "last week" rather than the "last day." In the 1960 Chapter C reports, the categories "railroad" and "subway or elevated" were combined, and "taxicab" was included in "other means." In this report, each of these categories is shown separately. Also, in 1970 a distinction was made between the driver and the passenger of the auto.

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on occupation, industry, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 33, 34, and 35 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions, pages App-36 and 38).

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous ten years. All three items relate to one specific job held by the person. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. If he was employed at two or more jobs, the job at which he worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week was reported. For experienced unemployed persons and for those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that had been held.

This report presents occupation data for both employed and experienced unemployed persons. The indus-

try and class-of-worker figures shown here, however, are limited to employed persons. Industry data for the experienced unemployed and industry and occupation data for experienced workers who were not currently in the labor force but who had worked sometime during the period 1960 to April 1970, are included in the Detailed Characteristics reports (PC(1)-D).

The written occupation and industry descriptions from the questionnaire were converted to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the **1970 Census of Population Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations**, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971. For the industrial code, however, the first coding attempt was by reference to the **Company Name List**. This list, prepared from the master address list of the 1968 Censuses of Business, Construction, Manufactures, and Minerals, contains the name of the establishment and its Standard Industrial Code converted to its population census equivalent. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

The classification systems used to prepare the **Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations** for the 1970 census were developed in consultation with many individuals, private organizations, and government agencies. For occupation, the primary consultant was the Interagency Occupational Classification Committee under the auspices of the United States Office of Management and Budget.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1970 census consists of 441 specific occupation categories arranged into 12 major occupation groups. In this report, selected groupings of the 441 categories are presented. The most detailed comprise 32 occupation groups for the total employed and 22 groups for employed females. Shown below are the component categories of the 32 occupation groups presented in the report. Additional information on the composition of the detailed categories is given in the publication, **1970 Census of Population Classified Index of Industries and Occupations**, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971.

Professional, technical, and kindred workers

Engineers.—Includes aeronautical and astronautical, chemical, civil, electrical and electronic, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical and materials, mining, petroleum, and sales engineers.

Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners.—Includes chiropractors, dentists, optometrists, pharmacists, medical and osteopathic physicians, podiatrists, and veterinarians.

Health workers, except practitioners.—Includes dietitians, registered nurses, therapists, clinical laboratory technologists and technicians, dental hygienists, health record technologists and technicians, radiologic technologists and technicians, and therapy assistants.

Teachers, elementary and secondary schools.—Includes prekindergarten, kindergarten, elementary, and secondary school teachers, but excludes principals and supervisors.

Technicians, except health.—Includes agricultural, biological, chemical, electrical and electronic, and industrial engineering; mathematical, and mechanical engineering technicians; draftsmen; surveyors; airplane pilots; air traffic controllers; embalmers; flight engineers; radio operators; and tool programmers, numerical control.

Other professional workers.—Includes accountants, architects, computer programmers, computer systems analysts, farm management advisors, foresters and conservationists, home management advisors, judges, lawyers, librarians, archivists and curators, actuaries, mathematicians, statisticians, agricultural scientists, atmospherical and space scientists, biological scientists, chemists, geologists, marine scientists, physicists and astronomers, operations and systems researchers and analysts, personnel and labor relations workers, clergymen and other religious workers, economists, political scientists, psychologists, sociologists, urban and regional planners, social workers, recreation workers, teachers except elementary and secondary, vocational and educational counselors, actors, athletes, authors, dancers, designers, editors and reporters, musicians and composers, painters and sculptors, photographers, public relations men and publicity writers, radio and television announcers, and research workers not specifying subject.

Managers and administrators, except farm

Includes assessors, controllers and treasurers in local public administration; bank officers and financial managers; buyers and shippers of farm products; wholesale and retail trade buyers; credit men; funeral directors; health administrators; inspectors in public administration; building mana-

gers and superintendents; ship officers, pilots, and pursers; officials of lodges, societies, and unions; postmasters and mail superintendents; railroad conductors; restaurant, cafeteria, and bar managers; sales managers and retail trade department heads; and school administrators.

Sales workers

Includes advertising agents and salesmen; auctioneers; demonstrators; hucksters and peddlers; insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters; newsboys; real estate agents and brokers; stock and bond salesmen; sales representatives; sales clerks; and salesmen.

Clerical and kindred workers

Bookkeepers.

Secretaries, stenographers, and typists.

Other clerical workers.—Includes bank tellers; billing clerks; cashiers; clerical assistants, social welfare; bill and account collectors; counter clerks, except food; vehicle dispatchers and starters; enumerators and interviewers; clerical estimators and investigators; expediters and production controllers; file clerks; insurance adjusters, examiners and investigators; library attendants; mail carriers and mail handlers; messenger and office boys; utility meter readers; operators of: bookkeeping and billing machines, computer and peripheral equipment, key punch, tabulating machines, and other office machines; payroll and timekeeping clerks; postal clerks; proofreaders; real estate appraisers; receptionists; shipping and receiving clerks; statistical clerks; stock clerks and storekeepers; teacher aides; telegraph messengers; telegraph operators; telephone operators; ticket, station, and express agents; and weighers.

Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers[2]

Automobile mechanics, including body repairmen.

Mechanics and repairmen, except auto.—Includes mechanics and repairmen of: air conditioning, heating and refrigeration; aircraft; data processing machines; farm implements; heavy equipment; household appliances; looms; office machines; radios and televisions; and railroad cars.

Machinists.

Metal craftsmen, except mechanics and machinists.—Includes blacksmiths; boilermakers; forgemen and hammermen; heat treaters, annealers, and temperers; job and die setters, metal; millwrights; metal molders; pattern and model makers; rollers and finishers, metal; sheet metal workers and tinsmiths; shipfitters; and tool and die makers.

Carpenters.

Construction craftsmen, except carpenters.—Includes brickmasons and stonemasons; cement and concrete finishers; electricians; excavating, grading, and road machine operators; floor layers; painters, construction and maintenance; paperhangers; plasterers; plumbers and pipe fitters; roofers and slaters; structural metal craftsmen; and tile setters.

Other craftsmen.—Includes automobile accessories installers; bakers; bookbinders; cabinetmakers; carpet installers; compositors and typesetters; cranemen, derrickmen, and hoistmen; decorators and window dressers; dental laboratory technicians; electric power linemen and cablemen; electrotypers and stereotypers; engravers; photoengravers and lithographers; printing pressmen and plate printers; foremen;[3] furniture and wood finishers; furriers; glaziers; log and lumber inspectors, scalers, and graders; inspectors, n.e.c.; jewelers and watchmakers; locomotive engineers and firemen; grain, flour, and feed millers; motion picture projectionists; opticians and lens grinders and polishers; piano and organ tuners and repairmen; power station operators; shoe repairmen; sign painters and letterers; stationary engineers; stone cutters and stone carvers; tailors; telephone installers and repairmen, linemen and splicers; and upholsterers.

Operatives, except transport

Includes asbestos and insulation workers; assemblers; blasters and powdermen; bottling and canning operatives; surveying chainmen, rodmen, and axmen; manufacturing checkers, examiners, and inspectors; clothing ironers and pressers; cutting operatives, n.e.c.; dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory; earth drillers; dry wall installers and lathers; dyers; filers, polishers, sanders, and buffers; furnacemen, smeltermen, and pourers; garage workers and gas station attendants; graders and sorters, manufacturing; produce graders and packers, except factory and farm; metal heaters; laundry and dry cleaning operatives, n.e.c.; meat cutters and butchers; meat wrappers, retail trade;

[2]Craft apprentices are included with their craft.

[3]Foremen who also report a craft occupation are classified with their craft. This category includes foremen of operatives and those who did not report their craft.

metal platers; milliners; mine operatives, n.e.c.; mixing operatives; oilers and greasers, except auto; packers and wrappers, n.e.c.; painters, manufactured articles; photographic process workers; drill press operatives; grinding machine operatives; lathe and milling machine operatives; punch and stamping press operatives; riveters and fasteners; sailors and deckhands; sawyers; sewers and stitchers; shoemaking machine operatives; solderers; stationary firemen; carding, lapping, and combing operatives; knitters, loopers, and toppers; spinners, twisters, and winders; weavers; welders and flame-cutters; winding operatives, n.e.c.; and miscellaneous and not specified operatives.

Transport equipment operatives

Truck drivers.

Other transport equipment operatives.—Includes boatmen and canalmen, bus drivers, urban rail transit conductors and motormen, deliverymen and routemen, fork lift and tow motor operatives, motormen, parking attendants, railroad brakemen, railroad switchmen, taxicab drivers and chauffeurs.

Laborers, except farm

Construction laborers.—Includes laborers in the construction industry and all others who specified helping construction craftsmen.

Freight, stock, and material handlers.—Includes freight and material handlers, garbage collectors, longshoremen, stevedores, and stockhandlers.

Other laborers except farm.—Includes animal caretakers, except farm; fishermen and oystermen; gardeners and groundskeepers, except farm; lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers; teamsters; vehicle washers and equipment cleaners; warehousemen, n.e.c.; and miscellaneous and not specified laborers.

Farmers and farm managers

Farm laborers and farm foremen

Includes farm foremen; farm laborers, wage workers; farm laborers, unpaid family workers; and self-employed farm service laborers.

Service workers, except private household

Cleaning service workers.—Includes chambermaids and maids, cleaners and charwomen, janitors and sextons.

Food service workers.—Includes bartenders, busboys, cooks, dishwashers, food counter and fountain workers, and waiters.

Health service workers.—Includes nursing and other health aides, health trainees, orderlies and attendants, practical nurses, dental assistants, and lay midwives.

Personal service workers.—Includes airline stewardesses, recreation and amusement attendants, baggage porters, bellhops, barbers, boardinghouse and lodginghouse keepers, bootblacks, child care workers, elevator operators, hairdressers and cosmetologists, housekeepers, school monitors, recreation and amusement ushers, and welfare service aides.

Protective service workers.—Includes firemen (fire protection), guards and watchmen, policemen and detectives, crossing guards and bridge tenders, marshals and constables, sheriffs and bailiffs.

Private household workers

Includes child care workers, cooks, housekeepers, laundresses, and maids and servants.

Four occupation divisions.—The major groups are arranged in four divisions as follows:

White collar.—Professional, technical, and kindred workers; managers and administrators, except farm; sales workers; and clerical and kindred workers.

Blue collar.—Craftsmen and kindred workers; operatives, except transport; transport equipment operatives; and laborers, except farm.

Farm workers.—Farmers and farm managers, farm laborers and farm foremen.

Service workers.—Service workers including private households.

The sequence in which these four divisions appears is not intended to imply that any division has a higher social or skill level than another.

Relation to DOT classification. —The population census occupational classification system is generally comparable with the system used in the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (DOT) with the exception of the blue collar workers.[4] The DOT structure for these occupations is quite different from that used by the Bureau of the Census. An important reason for this is that the two systems are designed to meet different needs and to be used

[4]See U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Dictionary of Occupational Titles, third edition, Vols. I and II, Washington, 1965.

under different circumstances. The DOT system is basically a job defining scheme and is more detailed than the system used by the Bureau of the Census, which is data collection oriented. Thus, job classification by DOT requires more detailed information than is often found on the census questionnaires.

Industry Classification System

The industry classification system developed for the 1970 Census of Population consists of 226 categories classified into 12 major industry groups. For this report, selected groups of the 226 categories are presented. The most detailed comprise 40 industry groups. Shown below are the component categories of the 40 industry groups defined in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) terms;[5] i.e., the numbers in parentheses after each of the group titles. In addition, for readers without access to the SIC, descriptive terms of the content of the categories are included as required. Major industry group titles are in italics. Additional information on the industry classification system is presented in the publication, **1970 Census of Population Classified Index of Industries and Occupations**, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971.

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (01, 07 (except 0713), 08, 09).

Mining (10-14). Includes quarrying and petroleum and gas extraction as well as mining.

Construction (15-17).

[5]See Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, **Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1967.**

Manufacturing (0713, 19-39).

Furniture, lumber, and wood products (24, 25). Includes logging, sawmills, and furniture manufacturing.

Primary metal industries (33). Includes primary iron, steel, and aluminum furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills.

Fabricated metal industries (including not specified metal) (19, 34).

Machinery, except electrical (35). Includes engines, farm machinery, and office and electronic computing equipment.

Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies (36).

Motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (37).

Other durable goods (32, 38, 39). Includes stone, clay, glass, and concrete products and professional, photographic, and time keeping equipment.

Food and kindred products (20, 0713). Includes meat, dairy, and grain products; beverage products; and canning and preserving.

Textile mill and other fabricated textile products (22, 23). Includes textiles, carpets, and apparel.

Printing, publishing, and allied industries (27).

Chemical and allied products (28). Includes synthetic fibers, drugs, medicines, and paints.

Other nondurable goods (including not specified manufacturing industries (21, 26, 29, 30, 31). Includes tobacco, paper, petroleum refining, rubber, plastics, and leather products.

Transportation, communications, and other public utilities (40-49).

Railroads and railway express service (40).

Trucking service and warehousing (42).

Other transportation (41, 44, 45, 46, 47). Includes urban transit, bus, water, and air transportation, pipelines and transportation services.

Communications (48). Includes radio, television, telephone, and telegraph communication services.

Utilities and sanitary services (49). Includes electric, gas, water, and sanitary services.

Wholesale and retail trade (50-59).

Wholesale trade (50).

Food, bakery, and dairy stores (54).

Eating and drinking places (58).

General merchandise retailing (53). Includes department stores, variety stores, mail order houses, vending machines, and door to door sales.

Motor vehicle retailing and service stations (55).

Other retail trade (52, 56, 57, 59).

Finance, insurance, and real estate (60-67).

Banking and credit agencies (60, 61).

Insurance, real estate, and other finance (62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67).

Business and repair services (73-76).

Business services (73). Includes advertising, research labs, employment agencies, consulting services, and computer programing services.

Repair services (75, 76). In addition to repair shops, includes automobile rental, parking and washing services.

Personal services (70, 72, 88).

Private households (88).

Other personal services (70, 72). Includes hotels, garment services, beauty, barber, dressmaking, and shoe repair shops.

Entertainment and recreation services (78, 79). Includes theaters, motion pictures, bowling alleys, and billiard parlors.

Professional and related services (80-89).

Hospitals (806).

Health services, except hospitals (80 except 806).

Elementary and secondary schools and colleges (821, 822).

Other education and kindred services (823-829, 84). Includes all other schools (correspondence, etc.), libraries, museums, art galleries, and zoos.

Welfare, religious, and nonprofit membership organizations (86 except part 867).

Legal, engineering, and miscellaneous professional services (81, part 867, 89).

Public administration (9190, 9290, 9390, 9490). Includes postal service and Federal, State, and local public administration.

Relation to Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).—One of the major purposes of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies. To achieve this goal, the census industry categories are defined in SIC terms. The figures shown in this report differ from those obtained from establishment surveys. One reason for this is that replies from household respondents may differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments. Other differences are caused by the geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference between surveys, and dual job holders that may be counted in the reports of two establishments but counted in the census for only their major job. Readers should also understand the distinction between the census "Public administration" and the SIC "Government". The public administration category covers only regular government functions (SIC code 9X90) whereas the SIC government category includes all government workers with the industrial activity designated in the third and fourth digit of the SIC code. The census covers all government workers in its "class of worker" item.

Relation to certain occupation groups.—Some occupation groups are closely related to certain industries. Transport equipment operatives, the two groups of farm occupations, and private household workers are concentrated in the transportation, agriculture, and private household industries, respectively. The industry categories, however, are broader and include occupations other than those concentrated in that industry. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers, bookkeepers, and others; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics and secretaries; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

As noted earlier, each person is classified in three distinct dimensions—occupation, industrial attachment, and class of worker. Thus, placement of a person in a particular class-of-worker category is in most cases independent of the occupation or industry in which he worked. The class-of-worker item on the questionnaire consists of seven categories which are defined as follows:

1. *Private wage and salary workers.*—Persons who worked for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

2. *Government workers.*—Persons who worked for any governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. This category is subdivided by the level of government: (a) Federal, (b) State, and (c) local (county and its political subdivisions such as cities, villages, and townships).

3. *Self-employed workers.*—
   a. Own business not incorporated.—Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftsmen and professional men, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who

conducted enterprises on their own.

b. Own business incorporated.—Persons who consider themselves self-employed but work for corporations. (In most cases the respondents will own or be part of a group that owns controlling interest in the corporation.) Since all workers of a corporation are defined as wage and salary workers, this category is tabulated with "private wage and salary workers," and shown as a subcategory of that group.

4. *Unpaid family workers.*—Persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage. These are usually the children or the wife of the owner of a business or farm. About one half of the unpaid family workers are farm laborers.

Sample Edit and Allocation Procedures

A factor to be considered in the interpretation of these data is that occasionally respondents returned occupation, industry, or class of worker designations which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification. Many of such cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation certain types of incomplete entries or errors were corrected using the **Alphabetic Index of Industries and Occupations.** The **Index**, besides providing a code for each occupation or industry, also reflects some restrictions such as occupations that occur only within one industry or for which only one class of worker code is allowed. Also, it is possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operation, there was a computer edit and allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an occupation and industry code. For those with an incomplete code or one for which no valid category exists (impossible codes), a valid code was assigned. The items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were then edited for their relation to each other and any inconsistencies were rectified.

If one or more of the occupation, industry, or class of worker items were blank after edit, the respondent was "allocated" to a major group based on sex, age, farm or nonfarm residence, education, and weeks worked. In the presentation of data in this report where only the major group is shown, the allocation cases are included. Where subcategories of the major group are shown, the allocation cases are included in the "other" category for each major group.

Since industry and occupation data from earlier censuses were not allocated, the tables which compare 1970 data with 1960 data show the not reported cases for 1970 as a separate category, rather than allocated to the major groups.

Comparability

Earlier censuses.—Changes have been made in the classification systems for each of the three decennial censuses since 1940 which limit the comparability of the data from one census to another. There are many more categories in the 1970 systems than in the 1960 systems. A new major group "transport equipment operatives" has been added to the occupation classification. The occupations in this major group were formerly part of the operatives major group. There were two other changes in the census, mentioned earlier, that have an important effect on comparability. The first of these is the allocation of the not reported cases, which would increase the size of the major group totals in 1970 relative to 1960. The second is that the official definition for members of the labor force now excludes persons under the age of 16 rather than under the age of 14. The tables in this report showing industry and occupation data for 1960 and 1970 have been adjusted to make the two classifications comparable.

Two additional occupation questions were included on the 1970 census questionnaire. These questions were added to obtain more complete answers from respondents and, therefore, facilitate more accurate coding. This may have some effect on comparability. Moreover, the addition of the category "own business-incorporated" to the class of worker item will affect comparability by decreasing the number of self-employed and increasing the number of private wage and salary workers.

The following publications contain information on the various factors of comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census Reports, Population, **Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940**; Bureau of the Census Working Paper No. 5, **Occupation Trends in the United States, 1900 to 1950**, 1959; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Indus-**

try Classifications—With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968. In addition, a summary of the changes between the 1960 and 1970 industry classification system may be found in **Statistical Reporter**, Office of Statistical Standards, Office of Management and Budget, April 1969, No. 69-10. Also, a summary of the changes between the 1960 and 1970 occupation classification systems may be found in **Statistical Reporter**, Office of Statistical Policy, Office of Management and Budget, December 1969, No. 70-6.

Other data.—Comparability between the statistics presented in this volume and statistics from other sources is frequently affected by the use of different classification systems, and by many of the factors described in the paragraphs on comparability with other data in the section on "Employment status." In regard to the comparisons between occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., comparability may not be as direct as would appear. Among the sources of difference may be the inclusion in the organizational listing of persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation, the inclusion of the same person in two or more different listings, and the fact that relatively few organizations attain complete coverage of membership in a particular occupation field.

INCOME

The data on income were derived from answers to questions 40 and 41 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions, pages App-36 and 39).

Information on money income received in the calendar year 1969 was requested from all persons 14 years old and over in the 20-percent sample. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported in item 40a (Wage or salary income), item 40b (Nonfarm net self-employment income), item 40c (Farm net self-employment income), item 41a (Social Security or railroad retirement income), item 41b (Public assistance or welfare income), and item 41c (All other income). "Earnings" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported as wage or salary income and nonfarm and farm net self-employment income. The figures represent the amount of income regularly received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" such as food produced and consumed in the home or free living quarters; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Type of Income

Wage or salary income.—This is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1969. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece rate payments, and cash bonuses earned.

Nonfarm net self-employment income.—This is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his own account. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Business expenses include cost of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

Farm net self-employment income.—This is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, governmental subsidies, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, and gravel, etc. Operating expenses include the cost of fuel, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not Federal, State, and local income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, and other farm products used for family living are not included as part of net income.

Social Security or railroad retirement income.—This includes cash receipts of Social Security pensions, survivors' benefits, permanent disability insurance payments, and special benefit payments made by the Social Security Administration (under the National old-age, survivors, disability, and

health insurance programs) before deductions of health insurance premiums. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. Cash receipts of retirement, disability, and survivors' benefit payments made by the U.S. Government under the Railroad Retirement Act are also included.

Public assistance income.—This includes cash receipts of payments made under the following public assistance programs: aid to families with dependent children, old age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care are excluded from this item.

Income from all other sources.—This includes money income received from sources such as interest; dividends; net income (or loss) from property rentals; net receipts from roomers or boarders; veteran's payments; public or private pensions; periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities; unemployment insurance benefits; workmen's compensation cash benefits; net royalties; periodic payments from estates and trust funds; alimony or child support from persons who are not members of the household; net gambling gains; nonservice scholarships and fellowships; and money received for transportation and/or subsistence by persons participating in special governmental training programs, e.g., under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

Income of families and unrelated individuals.—This report includes information on income of families, unrelated individuals 14 years old and over, and persons 14 years old and over by general characteristics. Statistics on income cross-classified by detailed social and economic characteristics are presented in the Detailed Characteristics reports (PC(1)-D).

In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 14 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, in compiling the income data for unrelated individuals and persons 14 years old and over, the total amount of their own income is used. Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1969, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1970). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1969 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1969 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration were included. For most families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout 1969.

Median, Mean, and Per Capita Income

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. The median income was generally computed on the basis of the published income intervals shown in each table. However, the median income for 1970 in table 47 was calculated on the basis of the more detailed income intervals presented in table 57. Also, in those cases where no income distribution was published, e.g., families and unrelated individuals combined, the median income was usually computed from income distributions identical to those shown in table 57. For families and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of families and unrelated individuals, whereas for persons the medians are based on the distribution of persons 14 years old and over with income. When the median income falls in the terminal category of a distribution, the method of presentation is to show the initial value of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, for example, if the median income falls in the terminal category "$25,000 or more," it is shown as "$25,000+."

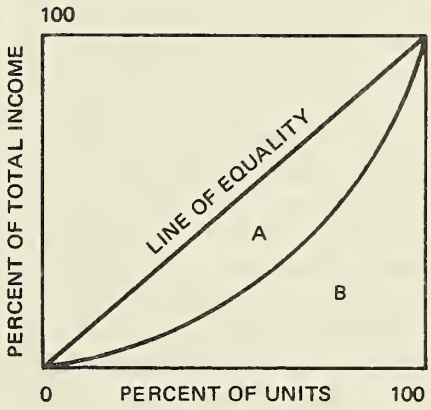
The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean family income is obtained by dividing total family income by the total number of families. The mean income of each family member is the amount obtained by dividing total family income by the total number of family members. Mean income for persons is obtained by dividing the total income of persons (including patients or inmates in institutional quarters) by the number of persons with income. Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population (including patients or inmates in institutional quarters) in that group. For the six income types the means are based on families or unrelated individuals having those types of income. It should be noted that the maximum income

amount that can be aggregated for each family or unrelated individual is 1.3 million dollars for total income and $995,000 for any one type of income. Thus, it is conceivable that the sum of the aggregates of all income types may exceed the aggregate of the total.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small areas and small subgoups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

Index of Income Concentration

The index of income concentration is a statistical measure derived from the Lorenz Curve. The Lorenz Curve is obtained by plotting the cumulative percent of units (families or unrelated individuals) on the abscissa against the cumulative percent of aggregate income on the ordinate as accounted for by these units. Aggregate income is obtained by multiplying the frequency in each income class interval by an assumed mean for that income class interval. Midpoints were used for income intervals below $15,000. Adjusted mean values were used for the $15,000 to $19,999 interval and the $20,000 to $24,999 interval. In general, the means for the open-end intervals used in computing the index of income concentration for family income distributions ($25,000 or more) and unrelated individual income distributions ($15,000 or more) were obtained by fitting a Pareto curve to the data. When the use of the Pareto formula resulted in what appeared to be an extraneous mean value exceeding $75,000 for families or exceeding $40,000 for unrelated individuals, $36,000 or $23,000, respectively, were used as the means for the open-end intervals in the income distributions for families and for unrelated individuals. If all units had exactly the same relative income, perfect equality would be represented by the diagonal shown in the diagram. Curves drawn to actual data invariably fall below this line and the greater the inequality in the distribution of income, the greater the area between the diagonal line and the Lorenz Curve.



The index of income concentration is defined as the ratio of the area between the diagonal and the Lorenz Curve to the total area under the diagonal. This relationship can be expressed as follows, using the notation in the diagram above.

$$L = \frac{A}{A+B} = \frac{\text{area betw. curve and diagonal}}{\text{area under diagonal}}$$

The index of income concentration ranges from 0.0 to 1.0. As the index approaches the limit of 1.0, the greater will be the inequality of the income distribution. For more detailed information on this measure, see **Trends in the Income of Families and Persons in the United States 1947 to 1964**, Technical Paper No. 17, published in August 1967 by the Bureau of the Census.

Limitations of the Data

Since questionnaire entries for income are frequently based on memory and not on records, many persons tend to forget minor or irregular sources of income, resulting in the under-reporting of income. In addition, there are errors of reporting due to misunderstanding of the income questions. One type of such error is the reporting of gross instead of net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which results in the overestimation of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the six income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of over-reporting would have an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State. Telephone callback procedures were instituted in the coding operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of income data. Moreover, many misreporting errors were rectified through

the coding and the computer editing procedures, resulting in improved consistency of reported income items with work experience, occupation, and class-of-worker information. For example, if a person reported that he was a self-employed (not incorporated) farm worker but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Another type of problem found involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, elaborate editing and allocation procedures were devised to impute appropriate values (either "None" or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures are described in more detail in the section "Accuracy of the Data."

The income tables for families and unrelated individuals include in the lowest income group (less than $1,000) those that were classified as having no 1969 income as defined in the census. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts; were newly created families; or were families in which the sole bread winner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the families and unrelated individuals who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data in this report cover money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. It should be noted that nonmoney incomes are also received by some nonfarm residents. They often take the form of business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses. Many low income families also receive "income in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1969 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability

Earlier censuses. —The income data collected in the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses were basically similar to the 1970 census data, but there were variations in the detail of the questions. In 1960, information on income was obtained from all members comprising every fourth household and every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report (a) wage or salary income (b) net self-employment income and (c) income other than earnings received in 1959. Between the 1960 and 1970 censuses, there were also changes in the processing of the data. In the 1960 census, an assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who had reported the receipts of either wage and salary income or self-employment income but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income. This person was considered as unallocated. In the 1970 census, this assumption was not made. Generally, all missing values were imputed either as "none" or a dollar amount. If a person reported a dollar amount in either (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment income, or (c) net farm self-employment income, he was designated as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were inputed for any additional missing entries. Moreover, there was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts that were rounded to tens, hundreds, and thousands in the coding operation. In the 1960 census processing, $5, $50, and $500, respectively, were added by the computer to the absolute value of each amount that was coded in tens, hundreds, or thousands of dollars. Entries of $25,000 or more or losses of $9,900 or more were treated as $50,000 and minus $10,500, respectively. In the 1970 census, income amounts were coded in either hundreds or tens of thousands of dollars; $50 was added by the computer to each amount coded in hundreds of dollars and $5,000 to each amount coded in tens of thousands of dollars. Entries of $990,000 or more or losses of $9,900 or more were treated as $995,000 and minus $9,950, respectively, in all computer derivations of income aggregates. The coding schemes used in both the 1960 and 1970 censuses were developed to accomodate space limitations on the questionnaires.

In both the 1960 and 1970 censuses, all nonrespondents on income (whether heads of families or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics, as described in Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data."

In 1950, information on income was obtained from every fifth person 14 years old and over. If the sample person was the head of the family, the income questions were repeated for the other family members as a group in order to obtain the income of the whole family. In tabulating family

income for the 1950 census, the assumption was made that there was no other income in the family when only the head's income was reported.

In 1940, all persons 14 years old and over were asked to report (a) the amount of wages or salary received in 1939 and (b) whether income amounting to $50 or more was received in 1939 from sources other than wages or salaries.

Income tax data.—For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, some income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns; and consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

Social Security Administration earnings record data.—The earnings data shown in this report are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The coverage of the earnings record data for 1969 excludes the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of $7,800 in 1969 are not covered by the earnings record data. Finally, since census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

Office of Business Economics State and SMSA income series.—The Office of Business Economics (OBE) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per capita personal income received by the population for each State and selected SMSA's. If the aggregate income was estimated from the income statistics shown in this report, it would be less than that shown in the OBE income series for several reasons. The Bureau of the Census data are obtained directly from households, whereas the OBE income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The OBE income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in this report, such as income in kind, income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of the services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1970. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employee contributions for social insurance.

POVERTY STATUS

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see income definitions, above). Poverty statistics have not been published in previous decennial census reports. They have, however, been published for the years 1959 to 1969 from data collected in the annual March Current Population Survey (CPS) by the Bureau of the Census. The population covered in the poverty statistics presented in this report excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years old.

The Poverty Definition

The poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by a Federal Interagency Committee.[6] The index provides a range of poverty income cutoffs adjusted by such factors as family size, sex of the family head, number of children under 18 years old, and farm and nonfarm residence. At the core of this definition of poverty is a nutritionally adequate food plan ("economy" plan) designed by the Department of Agriculture for "emergency or temporary use when funds are low." The index allows for differences in the cost of living between farm and nonfarm families by setting the poverty thresholds for farm families at 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families. The poverty income cutoffs are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index.

[6] For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No.28, Revision in Poverty Statistics, 1959 to 1968.

In 1969, the poverty thresholds ranged from $1,487 for a female unrelated individual 65 years old and over living on a farm to $6,116 for a nonfarm family with a male head and with seven or more persons (table A). The average poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four headed by a male was $3,745.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or other local variations in the cost of living (except for the farm-nonfarm differential described above).

Alternate poverty levels.—Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, two variations of the poverty definition were created at the same time that modifications were made in the poverty index: one is set at 75 percent of the official government standard and the other at 125 percent of this standard. Some data based on these two alternate poverty levels are presented in several of the tables in this report.

Weighted average thresholds at the poverty level.—The poverty cutoffs used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 124 thresholds arranged in a 4-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to seven or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to six or more children present), sex of head, and farm and nonfarm residence. The one- and two-person families are further differentiated by age of head (under 65 years and 65 years and over). The total family income of each family in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family. (If the family's total income is less than its corresponding poverty cutoff, the family is classified as poor. Otherwise, it is classified as nonpoor.) The average thresholds shown in table A, however, were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, for a given size of family, sex of head, and residence category, the weighted average threshold for that group is obtained by multiplying the dollar amount for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the total aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that size of family.

Because family composition varies by farm and nonfarm residence, the weighted average thresholds at the poverty level for farm families, as shown in table A, will not be exactly 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. Moreover, since family composition does not remain constant from year to year, the weighted average thresholds for 1969 will not reflect exactly the increase in the CPI between 1969 and earlier years.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those families and unrelated individuals classified as poor. Consequently, to obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below 75 percent and below 125 percent of the poverty level, the weighted poverty thresholds shown in table A may be multiplied directly by 0.75 and 1.25, respectively.

The thresholds presented in table A are based on the March 1970 Current

TABLE A. **Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level in 1969, by Size of Family and Sex of Head, by Farm and Nonfarm Residence**

Size of family	Total	Nonfarm			Farm		
		Total	Male head	Female head	Total	Male head	Female head
All unrelated individuals	$1,834	$1,840	$1,923	$1,792	$1,569	$1,607	$1,512
Under 65 years	1,888	1,893	1,974	1,826	1,641	1,678	1,552
65 years and over	1,749	1,757	1,773	1,751	1,498	1,508	1,487
All families	3,388	3,410	3,451	3,082	2,954	2,965	2,757
2 persons	2,364	2,383	2,394	2,320	2,012	2,017	1,931
Head under 65 years	2,441	2,458	2,473	2,373	2,093	2,100	1,984
Head 65 years and over	2,194	2,215	2,217	2,202	1,882	1,883	1,861
3 persons	2,905	2,924	2,937	2,830	2,480	2,485	2,395
4 persons	3,721	3,743	3,745	3,725	3,195	3,197	3,159
5 persons	4,386	4,415	4,418	4,377	3,769	3,770	3,761
6 persons	4,921	4,958	4,962	4,917	4,244	4,245	4,205
7 or more persons	6,034	6,101	6,116	5,952	5,182	5,185	5,129

Population Survey. However, it is felt that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the census.

Households below poverty level.—Households below the poverty level are defined as households in which the total income of the family or primary individual is below the poverty level. The incomes of persons in the household other than members of the family or the primary individual are not included in the total income of the family or primary individual when determining poverty status of a household.

The number of households shown in the poverty status tables is the sum of the households for which rent and value data are shown. This number may be less than the total number of household heads (i.e., households) shown in other tables since the rent and value data are tabulated only for households in specified types of housing units as described below in the paragraphs on value and gross rent.

Income deficit.—The income deficit is the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the income deficit is equal to the poverty threshold. The aggregate income deficit provides an estimate of the amount of money which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective thresholds at the poverty levels.

Mean income deficit.—The mean income deficit is the amount obtained by dividing the aggregate income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families or unrelated individuals (as appropriate) in that group.

Housing Items Related to Poverty Status

Occupied housing unit.—A housing unit is a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters. A housing unit can be occupied by a family, a family and unrelated persons living together, a group of unrelated persons living together, or by one person.

For each occupied housing unit there is one household. The former term refers to a type of living quarters and the latter term refers to the persons who occupy the quarters. Thus, the total number of households in the United States is equal to the total number of occupied housing units in the United States.

Tenure.—The data on tenure were derived from answers to question H9 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-37 and 39). A housing unit is tabulated as "owner occupied" (either of the first two circles filled in H9) if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for; a cooperative or condominium is "owner occupied" only if the owner or co-owner lives in it. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied."

Value.—The data on value were derived from answers to question H11 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-37 and 39).

Value data are tabulated for owner-occupied one-family houses which are located on a place of less than 10 acres and which do not have a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Cooperatives, condominiums, mobile homes, and trailers are excluded from the value tabulations.

Mean value is the sum of the individual values reported divided by the number of owner-occupied units for which value is shown. For purposes of computation, the midpoints of the intervals were used except that a mean value of $3,500 was assigned housing units in the interval "less than $5,000" and a mean of $60,000 was assigned units in the interval "$50,000 or more."

Gross rent.—The data on gross rent are based on the information reported for contract rent and the cost of utilities and fuel from questions H12 and H13 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions, pages App-37 and 39). Rent data are tabulated for renter-occupied units, excluding one-family houses on 10 acres or more.

Monthly gross rent is the summation of contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these items are paid for by the renter. Thus, gross rent eliminates individual differences which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuel as part of the contract rental payment. While the estimated costs of water and fuel are reported on a yearly basis, they are converted to monthly figures in the computation process.

Mean gross rent is the sum of the individual rental amounts divided by the number of renter-occupied units,

excluding one-family houses on 10 acres or more.

Plumbing facilities.—Data on plumbing facilities were derived from answers to questions H5, H6, and H7 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions, pages App-37 and 39).

"With all plumbing facilities" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, and also a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

Units "lacking some or all plumbing facilities" may lack hot water, bathtub (or shower), or flush toilet, or all of these facilities. Also included in this category are units having no piped water inside the structures and units with toilet or bathing facilities which are also used by another household.

FACSIMILES OF THE POPULATION QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES

(Questions on this page appeared on both the 15-percent and 5-percent sample questionnaires)

1. WHAT IS THE NAME OF EACH PERSON who was living here on Wednesday, April 1, 1970 or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

Line No. — *Print names in this order*:
- *Head of the household*
- *Wife of head*
- *Unmarried children, oldest first*
- *Married childen and their families*
- *Other relatives of the head*
- *Persons not related to the head*

(1) Last name _____

First name _____ Middle initial

2. HOW IS EACH PERSON RELATED TO THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?

Fill one circle.

If "Other relative of head," also give exact relationship, for example, mother-in-law, brother, niece, grandson, etc.

If "Other not related to head," also give exact relationship, for example, partner, maid, etc.

- ○ Head of household
- ○ Wife of head
- ○ Son or daughter of head
- ○ Other relative of head— *Print exact relationship* _____
- ○ Roomer, boarder, lodger
- ○ Patient or inmate
- ○ Other not related to head— *Print exact relationship* _____

3. SEX

Fill one circle

- Male ○
- Female ○

4. COLOR OR RACE

Fill one circle.

If "Indian (American)," also give tribe.

If "Other," also give race.

- ○ White
- ○ Negro or Black
- ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* _____
- ○ Japanese
- ○ Chinese
- ○ Filipino
- ○ Hawaiian
- ○ Korean
- ○ Other— *Print race* _____

DATE OF BIRTH

5. Month and year of birth and age last birthday

Print

Month _____

Year _____

Age _____

6. Month of birth

Fill one circle

- ○ Jan.-Mar.
- ○ Apr.-June
- ○ July-Sept.
- ○ Oct.-Dec.

7. Year of birth

Fill one circle for first three numbers

- ○ 186-
- ○ 187-
- ○ 188-
- ○ 189-
- ○ 190-
- ○ 191-
- ○ 192-
- ○ 193-
- ○ 194-
- ○ 195-
- ○ 196-
- ○ 197-

Fill one circle for last number

- ○ 0
- ○ 1
- ○ 2
- ○ 3
- ○ 4
- ○ 5
- ○ 6
- ○ 7
- ○ 8
- ○ 9

8. WHAT IS EACH PERSON'S MARITAL STATUS?

Fill one circle

- ○ Now married
- ○ Widowed
- ○ Divorced
- ○ Separated
- ○ Never married

Note: On the questionnaires used in Alaska, the categories "Aleut" and "Eskimo were substituted for "Hawaiian" and "Korean" in question 4.

FACSIMILE OF THE RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR POPULATION QUESTIONS 1 TO 8

1. If you are not sure about whether to list a person, see the rules on the flap of the census form.

2. If two or more unrelated people live together and share the rent, mark the first one you list **Head of household**. Mark the rest **Other not related to head** and print "partner" in the space.

   A stepchild or legally adopted child of the head should be marked **Son or daughter**.

5. If the month or year of birth, or the age, is not known, give your best estimate.

6, 7. If you are not sure how to fill these circles, look at the examples shown above.

8. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

FACSIMILES OF THE POPULATION QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Percent indicates sample size)

Name of person on line (1) of page 2

Last name First name Initial

15 and 5 percent

13a. Where was this person born? *If born in hospital, give State or country where mother lived. If born outside U.S., see instruction sheet; distinguish Northern Ireland from Ireland (Eire).*

O This State

OR

(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

5 percent

b. Is this person's origin or descent— *(Fill one circle)*

O Mexican O Central or South American
O Puerto Rican O Other Spanish
O Cuban O No, none of these

15 percent

14. What country was his father born in?

O United States
OR
(Name of foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

15. What country was his mother born in?

O United States
OR
(Name of foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

5 percent

16. *For persons born in a foreign country—*

a. Is this person naturalized?

O Yes, naturalized
O No, alien
O Born abroad of American parents

b. When did he come to the United States to stay?

O 1965 to 70 O 1950 to 54 O 1925 to 34
O 1960 to 64 O 1945 to 49 O 1915 to 24
O 1955 to 59 O 1935 to 44 O Before 1915

15 percent

17. What language, other than English, was spoken in this person's home when he was a child? *Fill one circle.*

O Spanish O Other—
O French *Specify* _____
O German O None, English only

18. When did this person move into this house (or apartment)? *Fill circle for date of last move.*

O 1969 or 70 O 1965 or 66 O 1949 or earlier
O 1968 O 1960 to 64 O Always lived in this house or apartment
O 1967 O 1950 to 59

19a. Did he live in this house on April 1, 1965? *If in college or Armed Forces in April 1965, report place of residence there.*

O Born April 1965 or later } *Skip to 20*
O Yes, this house ..... }
O No, different house

b. Where did he live on April 1, 1965?

(1) State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc. _____

(2) County _____

(3) Inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?

O Yes O No

(4) *If "Yes,"* name of city, town, village, etc. _____

15 percent

20. Since February 1, 1970, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? *Count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.*

O No
O Yes, public
O Yes, parochial
O Yes, other private

15 and 5 percent

21. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school he has ever attended?
Fill one circle. If now attending, mark grade he is in.

O Never attended school— *Skip to 23*
O Nursery school
O Kindergarten

Elementary through high school (grade or year)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

College (academic year)

1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
O	O	O	O	O	O

22. Did he finish the highest grade (or year) he attended?

O Now attending this grade (or year)
O Finished this grade (or year)
O Did not finish this grade (or year)

23. When was this person born?

O Born before April 1956— *Please go on with questions 24 through 41.*

O Born April 1956 or later— *Please omit questions 24 through 41 and go to the next page for the next person.*

5 percent

24. *If this person has ever been married—*

a. Has this person been married more than once?

O Once O More than once

b. When did he get married? *Month* *Year*

When did he get married for the first time? *Month* *Year*

c. *If married more than once—* **Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?**

O Yes O No

15 and 5 percent

25. *If this is a girl or a woman—*
How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

9	10	11	12 or more	None
O	O	O	O	O

15 percent

26. *If this is a man—*

a. Has he ever served in the Army, Navy, or other Armed Forces of the United States?

O Yes
O No

b. Was it during— *(Fill the circle for each period of service.)*

Vietnam Conflict *(Since Aug. 1964)* ..... O
Korean War *(June 1950 to Jan. 1955)* ..... O
World War II *(Sept. 1940 to July 1947)* ..... O
World War I *(April 1917 to Nov. 1918)* ..... O
Any other time ..... O

FACSIMILES OF THE POPULATION QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Percent indicates sample size)

27a. Has this person ever completed a vocational training program? *For example, in high school; as apprentice; in school of business, nursing, or trades; technical institute; or Armed Forces schools.*

○ Yes ○ No— *Skip to 28*

b. What was his main field of vocational training? *Fill one circle.*

○ Business, office work
○ Nursing, other health fields
○ Trades and crafts *(mechanic, electrician, beautician, etc.)*
○ Engineering or science technician; draftsman
○ Agriculture or home economics
○ Other field— *Specify* _____

28a. Does this person have a health or physical condition which limits the kind or amount of work he can do at a job? *If 65 years old or over, skip to question 29.*

○ Yes
○ No

b. Does his health or physical condition keep him from holding any job at all?

○ Yes
○ No

c. *If "Yes" in a or b—* **How long has he been limited in his ability to work?**

○ Less than 6 months ○ 3 to 4 years
○ 6 to 11 months ○ 5 to 9 years
○ 1 to 2 years ○ 10 years or more

QUESTIONS 29 THROUGH 41 ARE FOR ALL PERSONS BORN BEFORE APRIL 1956 INCLUDING HOUSEWIVES, STUDENTS, OR DISABLED PERSONS AS WELL AS PART-TIME OR FULL-TIME WORKERS

29a. Did this person work at any time last week?

○ Yes— *Fill this circle if this person did full- or part-time work. (Count part-time work such as a Saturday job, delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; and active duty in the Armed Forces)*

○ No— *Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.* *Skip to 30*

b. How many hours did he work last week (at all jobs)? *Subtract any time off and add overtime or extra hours worked.*

○ 1 to 14 hours ○ 40 hours
○ 15 to 29 hours ○ 41 to 48 hours
○ 30 to 34 hours ○ 49 to 59 hours
○ 35 to 39 hours ○ 60 hours or more

c. Where did he work last week? *If he worked in more than one place, print where he worked most last week. If he travels about in his work or if the place does not have a numbered address, see instruction sheet.*

(1) Address *(Number and street name)* _____
(2) Name of city, town, village, etc. _____
(3) Inside the limits of this city, town, village, etc.?
○ Yes
○ No
(4) County _____
(5) State (6) ZIP Code _____

d. How did he get to work last week? *Fill one circle for chief means used on the last day he worked at the address given in 29c.*

○ Driver, private auto
○ Passenger, private auto
○ Bus or streetcar
○ Subway or elevated
○ Railroad
○ Taxicab
○ Walked only
○ Worked at home
○ Other means— *Specify* _____

After completing question 29d, skip to question 33.

30. Does this person have a job or business from which he was temporarily absent or on layoff last week?

○ Yes, on layoff
○ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
○ No

31a. Has he been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?

○ Yes ○ No— *Skip to 32*

b. Was there any reason why he could not take a job last week?

○ Yes, already has a job
○ Yes, because of this person's temporary illness
○ Yes, for other reasons (in school, etc.)
○ No, could have taken a job

32. When did he last work at all, even for a few days?

○ In 1970 ○ 1964 to 1967 ○ 1959 or earlier
○ In 1969 ○ 1960 to 1963 ○ Never worked
○ In 1968

Skip to 36

15 percent

15 and 5 percent

FACSIMILES OF THE POPULATION QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Percent indicates sample size)

15 and 5 percent

33–35. Current or most recent job activity

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week, if any. If he had more than one job, describe the one at which he worked the most hours.

If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1960.

33. Industry

a. For whom did he work? *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 36.*

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?
Describe activity at location where employed.

(For example: Junior high school, retail supermarket, dairy farm, TV and radio service, auto assembly plant, road construction)

c. Is this mainly— *(Fill one circle)*

- ○ Manufacturing
- ○ Wholesale trade
- ○ Retail trade
- ○ Other *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*

34. Occupation

a. What kind of work was he doing?

(For example: TV repairman, sewing machine operator, spray painter, civil engineer, farm operator, farm hand, junior high English teacher)

b. What were his most important activities or duties?

(For example: Types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, cleans buildings, finishes concrete)

c. What was his job title?

35. Was this person— *(Fill one circle)*

- Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions ... ○
- Federal government employee ... ○
- State government employee ... ○
- Local government employee *(city, county, etc.)* ... ○
- Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm—
  - Own business not incorporated ... ○
  - Own business incorporated ... ○
- Working without pay in family business or farm ○

5 percent

36. In April 1965, what State did this person live in?

○ This State

OR

(Name of State or foreign country, or Puerto Rico, etc.)

15 and 5 percent

37. In April 1965, was this person— *(Fill three circles)*

a. Working at a job or business *(full or part-time)*?
○ Yes ○ No

b. In the Armed Forces?
○ Yes ○ No

c. Attending college?
○ Yes ○ No

5 percent

38. *If "Yes" for "Working at a job or business" in question 37—*
Describe this person's chief activity or business in April 1965.

a. What kind of business or industry was this?

b. What kind of work was he doing (occupation)?

c. Was he—
An employee of a private company or government agency ... ○
Self-employed or an unpaid family worker ... ○

15 and 5 percent

39a. Last year (1969), did this person work at all, even for a few days?
○ Yes ○ No— *Skip to 41*

b. How many weeks did he work in 1969, either full-time or part-time?
Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

- ○ 13 weeks or less
- ○ 14 to 26 weeks
- ○ 27 to 39 weeks
- ○ 40 to 47 weeks
- ○ 48 to 49 weeks
- ○ 50 to 52 weeks

40. Earnings in 1969— *Fill parts a, b, and c for everyone who worked any time in 1969 even if he had no income.*
(If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.)

a. How much did this person earn in 1969 in wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs?
(Before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.)
$ _____ .00 *(Dollars only)*
OR ○ None

b. How much did he earn in 1969 from his own nonfarm business, professional practice, or partnership?
(Net after business expenses. If business lost money, write "Loss" above amount.)
$ _____ .00 *(Dollars only)*
OR ○ None

c. How much did he earn in 1969 from his own farm?
(Net after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above amount.)
$ _____ .00 *(Dollars only)*
OR ○ None

41. Income other than earnings in 1969— *Fill parts a, b, and c.*
(If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.)

a. How much did this person receive in 1969 from Social Security or Railroad Retirement?
$ _____ .00 *(Dollars only)*
OR ○ None

b. How much did he receive in 1969 from public assistance or welfare payments?
Include aid for dependent children, old age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind or totally disabled.
Exclude separate payments for hospital or other medical care.
$ _____ .00 *(Dollars only)*
OR ○ None

c. How much did he receive in 1969 from all other sources?
Include interest, dividends, veterans' payments, pensions, and other regular payments. (See instruction sheet.)
$ _____ .00 *(Dollars only)*
OR ○ None

FACSIMILES OF SELECTED HOUSING QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Percent indicates sample size)

5 and 5 percent

B. Type of unit or quarters

Occupied
- O First form
- O Continuation

Vacant
- O Regular
- O Usual residence elsewhere

Group quarters
- O First form
- O Continuation

For a vacant unit, also fill C, D, A, H2 to H8, and H10 to H12

5 and 5 percent

H5. Is there hot and cold piped water in this building?
- O Yes, hot and cold piped water in this building
- O No, only cold piped water in this building
- O No piped water in this building

H6. Do you have a flush toilet?
- O Yes, for this household only
- O Yes, but also used by another household
- O No flush toilet

H7. Do you have a bathtub or shower?
- O Yes, for this household only
- O Yes, but also used by another household
- O No bathtub or shower

5 and 5 percent

H9. Are your living quarters—
- O Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household? *Do not include cooperatives and condominiums here.*
- O A cooperative or condominium which is owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
- O Rented for cash rent?
- O Occupied without payment of cash rent?

5 and 5 percent

H11. *If you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying—*
What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot) would sell for if it were for sale?
- O Less than $5,000
- O $5,000 to $7,499
- O $7,500 to $9,999
- O $10,000 to $12,499
- O $12,500 to $14,999
- O $15,000 to $17,499
- O $17,500 to $19,999
- O $20,000 to $24,999
- O $25,000 to $34,999
- O $35,000 to $49,999
- O $50,000 or more

If this house is on a place of 10 acres or more, or if any part of this property is used as a commercial establishment or medical office, do not answer this question.

15 and 5 percent

H12. *Answer this question if you pay rent for your living quarters.*

a. *If rent is paid by the month—*
What is the monthly rent?

Write amount here → $ _____.00 *(Nearest dollar)*

and

Fill one circle
- O Less than $30
- O $30 to $39
- O $40 to $49
- O $50 to $59
- O $60 to $69
- O $70 to $79
- O $80 to $89
- O $90 to $99
- O $100 to $119
- O $120 to $149
- O $150 to $199
- O $200 to $249
- O $250 to $299
- O $300 or more

b. *If rent is not paid by the month—*
What is the rent, and what period of time does it cover?

$ _____.00 per _____
(Nearest dollar) *(Week, half-month, year, etc.)*

15 and 5 percent

H13. *Answer question H13 if you pay rent for your living quarters.*
In addition to the rent entered in H12, do you also pay for—

a. **Electricity?**
- O Yes, average monthly cost is → $ _____.00 *Average monthly cost*
- O No, included in rent
- O No, electricity not used

b. **Gas?**
- O Yes, average monthly cost is → $ _____.00 *Average monthly cost*
- O No, included in rent
- O No, gas not used

c. **Water?**
- O Yes, yearly cost is → $ _____.00 *Yearly cost*
- O No, included in rent or no charge

d. **Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.?**
- O Yes, yearly cost is → $ _____.00 *Yearly cost*
- O No, included in rent
- O No, these fuels not used

15 and 5 percent

H17. Is this building—
- O On a city or suburban lot?— *Skip to H19*
- O On a place of less than 10 acres?
- O On a place of 10 acres or more?

H18. Last year, 1969, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to—
- O Less than $50 (or None)
- O $50 to $249
- O $250 to $2,499
- O $2,500 to $4,999
- O $5,000 to $9,999
- O $10,000 or more

FACSIMILES OF THE RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR POPULATION QUESTIONS IN THE 1970 CENSUS

13. Mark the circle for **This State** if he now lives in the same State as he was born in. If born in a **different State**, print name of State.

If born outside U.S., print name of country, U.S. possession, etc. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the U.S.

16. Mark one circle in part a **and** one circle in part b for persons born outside the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, Guam, or Virgin Islands of U.S.

17. If more than one language other than English was spoken, mark principal language.

18. Mark the date for the **last** time he moved into this **particular** house or apartment.

19a. Mark **Yes** if he lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1965, even if he moved away and came back between then and now. Mark **No** if he lived in the same building but in a different apartment on April 1, 1965.

b. If he lived somewhere else on April 1, 1965, give the address of his usual residence at that time.

Part (2) For addresses in Louisiana, print the parish name.

For addresses in Alaska, print the borough name.

For addresses in **independent cities**, print the name of the city and word "city," for example, "Baltimore city."

Part (3) Mark **Yes** if you know that the address is **now** inside the limits of a city, town, village, or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1965.

20. Do not count trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless you think he could get credit for it at a regular school or college.

21. Mark the highest grade he attended even if he did not finish it. If he is still in school, mark the grade he is in now.

If he skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended, regardless of how long it took to get there.

If he finished high school, but did not go to college, mark **12**.

For college, mark the highest academic year attended.

22. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if he finished the **entire** grade or year shown in question 21.

24b. If exact dates of marriage are unknown, estimate as closely as possible.

25. Count all the children the girl or woman has ever had, even if some of them have died or no longer live with her.

26. Mark **Yes** if he was ever on active duty in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, no matter how short a time he served. Count only **active** duty in National Guard or Reserves.

Mark **No** if he had only civilian duty in the Armed Forces or merchant marine. Mark **No** if he was in the National Guard or Reserves, but was **not** called to active duty. Mark **No** if his only military service was in the Armed Forces of another country.

27a. Count only programs that he finished. Do not count courses which are not part of an organized program of study. Do not count training he got on-the-job, in company schools, in college after the second year, or by correspondence.

28a. **Health condition.** This is a **serious** illness, or a **serious** handicap (impairment) affecting some part of the body or mind, which interferes with his ability to **work at a job**. Answer **No** for pregnancy, common colds, etc.

29a. Mark **Yes** if he worked on any day Sunday through Saturday of last week.

Count as work	Do not count as work
Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payment "in kind"	Housework or yard work at own home
Work in own business, professional practice, or farm	Unpaid volunteer work.
Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not	Work done as an inmate of an institution.
Any part-time work	
Active duty in the Armed Forces	

b. Give the **actual** number of hours he worked at **all jobs last week**, even if that was more or fewer hours than he usually works.

c. For a person who travels about in his work or who works in more than one place--If he usually checks in or out at the same place every day, give the address of that place.

If he does not check in or out at the same place, give the address of the place where he worked the most hours last week.

Give the **exact address** of the location or branch where he works if his employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system).

When you cannot give the number or street name, print the name of the building, if any, or the name of the company for which he works.

d. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who worked on a farm where he lives or in an office or shop in his home.

30. Mark **No** if he works only during certain seasons or is "on call" to work when needed.

31a. Mark **Yes** if he tried to get a job or to start a business or profession at any time in the past **four** weeks; for example, if he registered at an employment office, went for a job interview, or did anything toward starting a business. Mark **Yes** if he was waiting to hear from places he had applied to or registered with within the past four weeks.

b. Mark **Yes, already has a job** if he was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **Yes, because of this person's temporary illness** if he expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **Yes, for other reasons** for reasons such as going to school or taking care of children.

32. Look at the instruction for 29a to see what **work** means. Mark **Never worked** if he: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part-time, (2) never did any unpaid work in a family business or farm, **and** (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

33a. If he worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of his supervisor. If he worked for a person or a small business that has no company name, print the name of the person he worked for.

b. Write two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or person named in 33a does. Write what it makes or what it sells or what service it gives. Some examples of acceptable answers are shown on the Census form and here.

Acceptable	Unacceptable
Cattle ranch	Ranch
Wholesale grocery store	Grocery store
Retail gas station	Oil company
Metal furniture manufacturing	Furniture company

If a company does more than one thing (like make household electrical appliances and electric generators) describe only the **major** activity at the place where he works. If, however, he works at a warehouse, repair shop, etc., that is part of and used only by a larger organization, give the major activity of the larger organization; for example, department store warehouse – report department store.

FACSIMILES OF THE RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR POPULATION QUESTIONS IN THE 1970 CENSUS—cont.

c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc. makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if a business does not make things but buys them to sell to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main purpose of the employer is **not** making or selling things. Some examples of "Other" are services, such as those given by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks. Farming and building houses, bridges, roads, are also examples of "Other" kinds of businesses.

a. Write two or more words to tell the kind of work he does. If he is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, write that down too. See examples of acceptable answers on the Census form and here.

Acceptable	Unacceptable
Sales clerk	Clerk
Carpenter's helper	Helper
Practical nurse	Nurse

b. Write the most important things that he does on the job. Some examples are shown on the Census form.

c. Print his job title (what his employer calls his job). If he has no job title, print **None**.

. If he was an employee of a **private** non-profit organization, mark the first circle.

Mark **Local government employee** for a teacher in a local public school.

. Mark **This State** if he now lives in the same State as he did in April 1965.

. If he had two or more activities during the same period, mark **Yes** for each of these activities.

39. Look at the instruction for question 29a to see what **work** means. Count every week in which he did any work at all, even for a few hours.

40. Enter the amount or fill the **None** circle in a, b, **and** c. Part 40a **includes** "sick leave" pay. Part 40a **excludes** military bonuses, reimbursement for business expenses, and pay "in kind." The owner of an **unincorporated** nonfarm business should include his net earnings in part 40b. If the business or farm is **incorporated**, his earnings should be included in part 40a.

41. Enter the amount or fill the **None** circle in a, b, **and** c.

a. **Social Security or Railroad Retirement** – include U.S. Government payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, or to disabled workers. Include "Medicare" premiums; exclude receipts.

b. **Public assistance or public welfare payments** – include amounts received from Federal, State, or local public programs. Exclude private welfare payments.

c. **Interest, dividends** – include amounts received or credited to your account.

Veterans' payments – include money paid for service-connected disabilities, to survivors of deceased veterans, for education and on-the-job training subsistence allowances, and for "refunds" on "GI" insurance premiums.

Retirement pensions – include amounts paid by former private employers and by unions, and amounts paid by Federal, State, county, or other governmental agencies.

Other regular payments – include such periodic income as net rental income, unemployment insurance benefits, workmen's compensation, private welfare payments, alimony or child support, Armed Forces allotments, and regular contributions from persons who are not members of your household.

Exclude receipts from the sale of personal property, capital gains, lump-sum insurance or inheritance payments, or pay "in kind."

FACSIMILES OF THE RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELECTED HOUSING QUESTIONS IN THE 1970 CENSUS

5. Mark **hot water** even if you have it only part of the time.

5, 7. **Also used by another household** means that someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the equipment. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the equipment.

9. **Owned or being bought** means that the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land.

H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the furnishings, utilities, or services are included.

a. If you pay rent by the month, write in the amount of rent and fill one circle.

b. If rent is **not** paid by the month, answer both parts of **b**. For example, **$20** per **week**, **$1,500** per **year**, etc.

H13. If exact costs are not known, estimate as closely as possible. Report amounts even if bills are unpaid or are paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

H17. A **city or suburban lot** is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered **on a city or suburban lot.**

A **place** is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this **residence** is located.

H18. Fill the circle for the total (gross) amount of money received from the sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products produced on this place during the calendar year 1969.

Appendix C.—ACCURACY OF THE DATA

SOURCES OF ERROR App-40
EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA App-40
ALLOCATION TABLES App-41
SAMPLE DESIGN App-42
RATIO ESTIMATION App-43
SAMPLING VARIABILITY App-44

SOURCES OF ERROR

Human and mechanical errors occur in any mass statistical operation such as a decennial census. Errors during the data collection phase can include failure to obtain required information from respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information in the wrong place or incorrectly. Errors can also occur during the field review of the enumerator's work, the clerical handling of the questionnaires, and the various stages of the electronic processing of the material. Careful efforts are made in every census to keep the errors in each step at an acceptably low level. Quality control and check measures are utilized throughout the census operation.

In the manual editing and coding operation, a sample of the work of each coder was verified, and a coder who showed consistently high error rates was retrained. A coder who still did not produce work of acceptable quality after retraining was removed from the coding operation. In addition, provision was made for correction of any work units for which the error rate exceeded an acceptable level. Information on error rates will be given in later publications.

As was done for the 1950 and 1960 censuses, evaluative material on many aspects of the 1970 census will be published as soon as the appropriate data are accumulated and analyzed. A major concern in the evaluation work is to ascertain, insofar as possible, the degree of completeness of the count of both population and housing units.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for completeness by a census clerk or enumerator, and a followup was made for missing information. The major review occurred in the central processing office, where the editing and coding operation provided an opportunity to correct obvious errors in the respondents' entries for those items which required manual processing. In coding relationship to household head, for example, the clerk made use of written entries, which the computer is not able to read, in determining the correct entry where the machine readable item was blank or contained conflicting information. For a few of the items, the respondents' entries were reviewed for reasonableness or consistency on the basis of other information on the questionnaire. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in mechanical editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the questionnaire contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status), or for at least two relevant sample characteristics, the inference was made that the marks represented a person. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning was unable to distinguish between a name and any other entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were missing, they were, in most cases, supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often where an entry for a given item was lacking or where the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in earlier censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the household head, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data. The allocation technique may be illustrated by the procedure used in the assignment of wage or salary income. The allocation of this item was carried out in the following steps:

1. The computer stored reported wage or salary income entries, by sex, age, relationship to household head, race, major occupation group, class of worker, and number of weeks worked in 1969, for persons 14 years old and over who worked in 1969.

2. Each stored wage or salary entry was retained in the computer only until a succeeding person having the same characteristics and having

wage or salary income reported was processed through the computer during the mechanical edit operation. Then the reported wage or salary income entry of the succeeding person was stored in place of the one previously stored.

3. When the wage or salary income of a person 14 years old or over who worked in 1969 was not reported or the entry was unacceptable, the wage or salary income assigned to this person was that stored for the last person who otherwise had the same characteristics.

This process insured that the distribution of wage or salary income assigned by the computer for persons of a given set of characteristics would correspond closely to the reported wage or salary income distribution of such persons in the current census.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for any person, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

ALLOCATION TABLES

The extent of the various editing and allocation procedures and their effect on each of the subjects is shown in tables C-1 to C-4. The number of persons and housing units enumerated in the sample is shown in table C-1. The extent of allocations or substitutions for nonresponse or inconsistency is shown for selected characteristics in tables C-2 and C-4; and distributions as they appeared before allocations or substitutions are shown in table C-3.

In table C-1, the "unweighted sample count" of persons and housing units represents a count of one for each sample person and each sample housing unit readable by the computer; thus, it is the unweighted universe before ratio estimation.

In table C-2 "persons with two or more sample characteristics reported" are persons with acceptable entries in two or more relevant sample characteristics (for example, entries in weeks worked in 1969 and wage or salary income for persons 14 years old and over). The column "persons with sample information" in table C-4 refers to the same information for specific places and counties. The characteristics listed in tables C-2 and C-4 cover most of the items that are published in this report. For each subject in tables C-2 and C-4 the universe applicable to the characteristic is described, along with the percent of persons in the relevant universe for whom nonresponses were allocated. In table C-2, the number of persons in each universe is also shown.

The figures in table C-3, representing distributions for each subject as they appeared before substitution and allocation for nonresponse, may be compared with the corresponding statistics in the appropriate detailed table, category by category, to measure the net effect of substitution and allocation.

The allocation rates shown in these tables are generally, but not always, comparable with the rates shown in similar tables in the 1960 reports. Certain types of response allocation are included as allocations in 1970 but were not so included in 1960. For example, allocations of race are counted for household members when allocating from the race of the household head, and allocations of marital status and sex are counted for persons identified as wives of household heads or as heads of households with wife present. Moreover, the characteristics of sample persons in substituted households are counted as allocations in 1970 but were not so counted in 1960 (except when the person in the substituted household had a nonresponse on a given characteristic).

In tables C-2 and C-4 the allocated characteristics resulting from substituted households include only those substitutions made when a housing unit enumerated as occupied contained no information for any person. Other substitutions made in the processing of the 100-percent data are mainly accounted for in the sample processing by adjusting the weights of the sample persons. Information on the total number of substitutions, including those for certain types of noninterview and for processing failure is presented in the report PC(1)-B1, General Population Characteristics, U.S. Summary.

The nonresponse rates shown in tables C-2 to C-4 do not necessarily reflect omissions on the questionnaire. Processing difficulties, particularly as related to the income items, resulted in the loss of some answers and the treatment of those entries as blanks.

SAMPLE DESIGN

For persons living in housing units at the time of the 1970 census, the housing unit, including all its occupants, was the sampling unit; for persons in group quarters identified in advance of the census, it was the person. In nonmail areas, the enumerator canvassed his assigned area and listed all housing units in an address register sequentially in the order in which he first visited the units whether or not he completed the interview. Every fifth line of the address register was designated as a sample line, and the housing units listed on these lines were included in the sample. Each enumerator was given a random line on which he was to start listing and the order of canvassing was indicated in advance, although the instructions allowed some latitude in the order of visiting addresses. In mail areas, the list of housing units was prepared prior to Census Day either by employing commercial mailing lists corrected through the cooperation of the post office or by listing the units in a process similar to that used in nonmail areas. As in other areas, every fifth housing unit of these lists was designated to be in the sample. In group quarters, all persons were listed and every fifth person was selected for the sample.

This 20-percent sample was subdivided into a 15-percent and a 5-percent sample by designating every fourth 20-percent sample unit as a member of the 5-percent sample. The remaining sample units became the 15-percent sample. Two types of sample questionnaires were used, one for the 5-percent and one for the 15-percent sample units. Some questions were included on both the 5-percent and 15-percent sample forms and therefore appear for a sample of 20 percent of the units in the census. Other items appeared on either the 15-percent or the 5-percent questionnaires. The sample rates for the various items appearing in this report are shown in table B.

Although the sampling procedure did not automatically insure an exact 20-percent sample of persons or housing units in each locality, the sample design was unbiased if carried through according to instructions; generally for larger areas the deviation from 20 percent was found to be quite small. Biases may have arisen, however, when the enumerator failed to follow his listing and sampling instructions exactly. Quality control procedures were used throughout the census process, however, and where there was clear evidence that the sampling procedures were not properly followed, some enumerators' assignments were

TABLE B. **Sample Rates for Subjects Included in This Report**

Subject	Sample rate (percent)	Subject	Sample rate (percent)
Sex	20	Vocational training	5
Race	20	Veteran status	15
Age	20	Disability	5
Household relationship	20	Employment status	20
Family composition	20	Labor force participation	20
Families and subfamilies	20	Weeks worked in 1969	20
Type of group quarters	20	Activity 5 years ago	20
Marital status	20	Place of work	15
Marital history	5	Means of transportation to work	15
Children ever born	20	Occupation	20
State of birth	20	Industry	20
Country of origin[1]	15	Class of worker	20
Spanish origin or descent	5	Income	20
Nativity and parentage[1]	15	Poverty status	20
Mother tongue[1]	15	Tenure of housing unit	20
Spanish surname[1 2]	15	Farm residence	20
Year moved into present house	15	Value of housing unit	20
Residence in 1965	15	Gross rent	20
School enrollment	15	Plumbing facilities	20
Years of school completed	20		

[1]When these items are used to define a universe, as in tables 96 to 101, 112 to 116, and 129 to 133, the minimum base for which derived numbers are shown is determined according to the sample rate of the characteristic.

[2]The identification of Spanish surname was performed for both the 15-percent and 5-percent samples, but, for this report, the data were tabulated from the 15-percent sample only.

returned to the field for resampling. The percent of the total population and housing units enumerated in the sample is shown for the State in table C-1 in the body of this report. The computation of these proportions excluded several classes of the population for which no attempt at sampling was made. These were the relatively small numbers of persons and housing units (in most States, less than one percent) added to the enumeration from the post-census post office check, the various supplemental forms, and the special check of vacant units. However, the ratio estimation procedure described below adjusts the sample data to reflect these classes of population and housing units.

RATIO ESTIMATION

The statistics based on 1970 census sample data are estimates made through the use of ratio estimation procedures, which were applied separately for the 5-, 15-, and 20-percent samples. The first step in carrying through the ratio estimates was to establish the areas within which separate ratios were to be prepared. These are referred to as "weighting areas." For the 15- and 20-percent samples, the weighting areas contained a minimum population size of 2,500. The weighting areas used for the 5-percent ratio estimate were larger areas, having a minimum population size of 25,000 and comprising combinations of the weighting areas used for the 15- and 20-percent samples. Weighting areas were established by a mechanical operation on the computer and were defined to conform, as nearly as possible, to areas for which tabulations are produced. Where these areas do not agree (primarily for smaller areas), there may be some differences between complete counts and sample estimates.

The ratio estimation process operated in three stages. The first stage employed 19 household-type groups (the first of which was empty by definition). The second stage used two groups, head of household and not head of household, and the third stage used 24 age-sex-race groups.

Group	
	STAGE I
	Male head with own children under 18
1	1-person household
2	2-person household
3	3-person household
.	.
.	.
6	6-or-more-person household
	Male head without own children under 18
7-12	1-person to 6-or-more-person households
	Female head
13-18	1-person to 6-or-more-person households
19	*Group quarters persons*
	STAGE II
20	*Head of household*
21	*Not head of household (including persons in group quarters)*
	STAGE III
	Male Negro
22	Age under 5 years
23	5-13
24	14-24
25	25-44
26	45-64
27	65 and older
	Male, not Negro
28-33	Same age groups as for Male Negro
	Female Negro
34-39	Same age groups as for Male Negro
	Female, not Negro
40-45	Same age groups as for Male Negro

At each stage, for each of the groups, the ratio of the complete count to the weighted sample count of the population in the group was computed and applied to the weight of each sample person in the group. This operation was performed for each of the 19 groups in the first stage, then for the two groups in the second stage and finally for the 24 groups in the third stage. As a rule, the weighted sample counts within each of the 24 groups in the third stage should agree with the complete counts for the weighting areas. Close, although not exact, consistency can be expected for the two groups in the second stage and the 19 groups in the first stage.

There are some exceptions to this general rule, however. As indicated above, there may be differences between the complete counts and sample estimates when the tabulation area is not made up of whole weighting areas. Furthermore, in order to increase the reliability, a separate ratio was not computed in a group whenever certain criteria pertaining to the complete count of persons and the magnitude of the weight were not met. For example, for the 20-percent sample the complete count of persons in a group had to exceed 85 persons and the ratio of the complete count to the unweighted sample count could not exceed 20. Where these criteria were not met,

groups were combined in a specific order until the conditions were met. Where this occurred, consistency between the weighted sample and the complete counts would apply as indicated above for the combined group but not necessarily for each of the groups in the combination.

Each sample person was assigned an integral weight to avoid the complications involved in rounding in the final tables. If, for example, the final weight for a group was 5.2, one-fifth of the persons in the group (selected at random) were assigned a weight of 6 and the remaining four-fifths a weight of 5.

The estimates realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted had the population been stratified into the groups before sampling. The net effect is a reduction in both the sampling error and possible bias of most statistics below what would be obtained by weighting the results of the sample by a uniform factor (e.g., by weighting the 20-percent sample results by a uniform factor of 5). The reduction in sampling error will be trivial for some items and substantital for others. A byproduct of this estimation procedure is that estimates for this sample are, in general, consistent with the complete count for the population groups used in the estimation procedure. A more complete discussion of the technical aspects of these ratio estimates will be presented in a separate report.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

The estimates from the 20-, 15-, and 5-percent sample tabulations are subject to sampling variability. The standard errors of these estimates can be approximated by using the data in tables C through E. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference (due to sampling variability) between the sample estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete count of the population is less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2½ times the standard error. The amount by which the estimated standard error must be multiplied to obtain other odds deemed more appropriate can be found in most statistical textbooks. The sampling errors may be obtained by using the factors shown in table E in conjunction with table C for absolute numbers and in conjunction with table D for percentages. These tables reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not of bias arising in the collection, processing, and estimation steps nor of the correlated errors enumerators introduce; estimates of the magnitude of some of these factors in the total error are being evaluated and will be published at a later date.

Table C shows approximate standard errors of estimated numbers for most statistics based on the 20-percent sample. In determining the figures for this table, some aspects of the sample design, the estimation process, and the population of the area over which the data have been compiled are ignored. Table D shows standard errors of most percentages based on the 20-percent sample. Linear interpolation in tables C and D will provide approximate results that are satisfactory for most purposes. Table E provides a factor by which the standard errors shown in tables C or D should be multiplied to adjust for the combined effect of the sample size (i.e., whether a 20-percent, 15-percent, or 5-percent sample), the sample design, and the estimation procedure.

To estimate the standard error for a given characteristic based on the 15- or 5-percent sample, or for a more precise estimate for the 20-percent sample, locate in table E the factor applying to the characteristic and sample size used to tabulate the data and multiply this factor by the standard error found in table C or D. If the estimate is not identified in table E, use the factor shown for "all other." Where data are shown as cross-classifications of two characteristics, locate and use the larger factor. Similarly, if an item, although collected on one sample basis, has been tabulated for a smaller sample, use the factor appropriate for the smaller sample.

The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the three following situations:

1. For a difference between the sample figure and one based on a complete count (e.g., arising from comparisons between 1970 sample statistics and complete-count statistics for 1960 or 1950), the standard error is identical with the standard error of the 1970 estimate alone.

2. For a difference between two sample figures (that is, one from 1970 and the other from 1960, or both from the same census year), the standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristics in two different areas, or

for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error. The approximate standard error for the 1970 sample figure is derived directly from tables C through E. The standard error of a 25-percent 1960 sample figure may be obtained from the relevant 1960 census report or an approximate value may be obtained by multiplying the appropriate value in table C or D by 0.9.

3. For a difference between two sample estimates, one of which represents a subclass of the other, the tables can be used directly with the difference considered as the sample estimate.

The sampling variability of the medians presented in certain tables (median age, median years of school completed, and median income) depends on the size of the base and on the distribution on which the median is based. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine an interval about the estimated median such that there is a stated degree of confidence the true median lies within the interval. As the first step in estimating the upper and lower limits of the interval (that is, the confidence limits) about the median, compute one-half the number on which the median is based (designated $\frac{N}{2}$). From table C, following the method outlined in other parts of this section, compute the standard error of an estimated number equal to $\frac{N}{2}$. Subtract this standard error from $\frac{N}{2}$. Cumulate the frequencies (in the table on which the median is based) until the total first exceeds the difference between $\frac{N}{2}$ and its standard error and by linear interpolation obtain a value corresponding to this number. In a corresponding manner, add the standard error to $\frac{N}{2}$, cumulate the frequencies in the table, and obtain a value in the table on which the median is based corresponding to the sum of $\frac{N}{2}$ and its standard error. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the median would lie between these two values. The range for 19 chances out of 20 and for 99 in 100 can be computed in a similar manner by multiplying the standard error by the appropriate factors before subtracting from and adding to one-half the number reporting the characteristic. Interpolation to obtain the values corresponding to these numbers gives the confidence limits for the median.

The sampling variability of a mean, such as the number of children ever born per 1,000 women or mean income, presented in certain tables, depends on the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as the sampling unit), and the use of ratio estimates.

An approximation to the variability of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the standard deviation of the distribution on which the mean is based; divide this figure by the square root of one-fifth of the total units in the distribution; multiply this quotient by the factor from table E appropriate to the statistic and the actual sample rate on which the mean is based. If the distribution is not published in the detailed tables, calculate the standard deviation from a comparable distribution for a larger area or for a similar population group; divide by the square root of one-fifth of the units on which the mean of interest is based; multiply the quotient by the factor from table E.

TABLE C. **Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Number Based on 20-Percent Sample**

(Range of 2 chances out of 3; for factors to be applied see table E and text)

Estimated number[1]	Number of persons in area[2]								
	1,000	10,000	25,000	100,000	250,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
50	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
100	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
250	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
500	30	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
1,000	...	60	60	65	65	65	65	65	65
2,500	...	90	95	100	100	100	100	100	100
5,000	...	100	130	140	140	140	140	140	140
10,000	...	...	150	190	200	200	200	200	200
15,000	...	...	150	230	240	240	240	240	240
25,000	...	...	...	270	300	310	310	320	320
50,000	...	...	...	320	400	440	440	440	450
75,000	...	...	...	270	450	520	540	540	540
100,000	...	...	...	...	490	600	620	630	630

[1] For estimated numbers larger than 100,000, the relative errors are somewhat smaller than for 100,000.

[2] An area is the smallest complete geographic area to which the estimate under consideration pertains. Thus, the area may be the State, city, county, standard metropolitan statistical area, urbanized area, or the urban or rural portion of the State or county. The rural farm or rural nonfarm persons in the State or county, the Negro persons, etc., do not represent complete areas.

TABLE D. **Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Percentage Based on 20-Percent Sample**

(Range of 2 chances out of 3; for factors to be applied see table E and text)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage						
	500	1,000	2,500	10,000	25,000	100,000	250,000
2 or 98	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	3.9	2.7	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2
50	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2

TABLE E. **Factor to be Applied to Standard Error**

Characteristics	Sample rate (percent)	Factor[1]
Race	20	0.9
Age	20	0.9
Household relationship	20	0.5
Families and subfamilies[2]	20	0.6
Unrelated individuals	20	1.3
Type of group quarters	20	0.6
Marital status	20	0.6
Marital history	5	1.9
State of birth	20	1.3
Country of origin	15	1.5
Spanish origin or descent	5	2.7
Mother tongue	15	1.9
Nativity and parentage	15	1.8
Year moved into present house	15	2.0
Residence in 1965	15	2.1
Rural farm-nonfarm residence	20	1.9
School enrollment	15	0.9
Years of school completed	20	1.0
Vocational training	5	1.7
Veteran status	15	0.9
Disability	5	2.5
Labor force status	20	0.8
Unemployed	20	1.0
Hours worked	20	0.8
Weeks worked in 1969	20	0.8
Year last worked	20	0.8
Activity 5 years ago	20	0.8
Place of work	15	1.3
Means of transportation to work	15	1.3
Occupation	20	1.1
Industry	20	1.1
Class of worker	20	1.1
Income		
Persons	20	0.9
Families[2]	20	1.0
Poverty status		
Persons	20	1.9
Families[2]	20	1.1
All other		
20 percent	20	1.0
15 percent	15	1.2
5 percent	5	2.2

[1] Tabulations of data for persons of Spanish heritage are based on the 15-percent sample. For characteristics shown in this table as based on the 20-percent sample, the factor for persons of Spanish heritage is obtained by multiplying the appropriate factor in this table by 1.2. For characteristics shown as based on the 15-percent sample, the factor in this table can be used directly.

[2] When using table C to determine the standard error for a count of families, use the column in table C appropriate to the total number of families (rather than the total population) in the area under consideration.

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